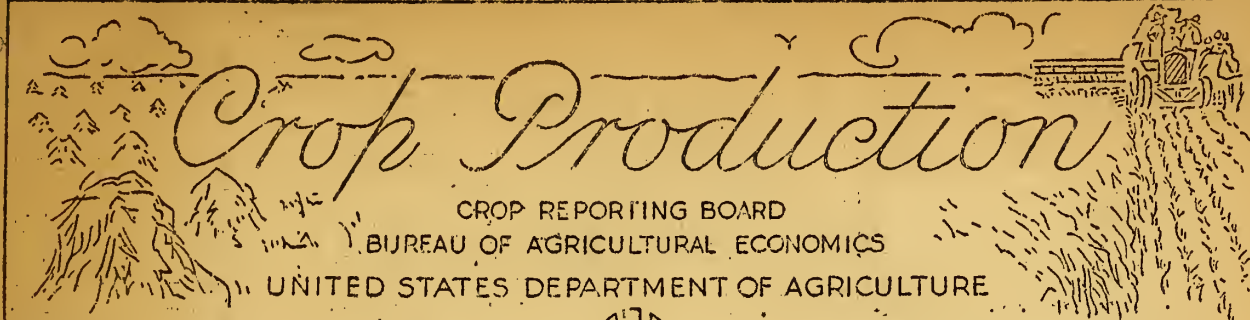


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Release: November 12, 1947

BHE

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Prelim. 1947 1/	Average 1936-45	1946	Prelim. 1947 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	29.4	37.1	29.0	2,639,102	3,287,927	2,447,422
Wheat, all....."	15.6	17.2	19.0	890,306	1,155,715	1,406,761
Winter....."	16.1	18.0	20.1	653,893	873,893	1,095,648
All spring....."	14.4	15.1	16.0	236,413	281,822	311,113
Durum....."	13.1	14.6	15.5	31,847	35,836	43,017
Other spring.."	14.6	15.1	16.1	204,566	245,986	268,096
Oats....."	31.2	34.6	31.7	1,161,282	1,505,867	1,231,561
Barley....."	22.9	25.1	25.7	287,360	263,350	284,497
Rye....."	11.9	11.7	13.0	37,934	18,685	25,405
Buckwheat....."	16.8	18.2	14.2	6,954	7,105	7,406
Flaxseed....."	8.5	9.4	9.8	25,030	22,962	39,980
Rice....."	47.4	45.6	47.4	58,220	71,520	76,982
Sorghums for grain "	15.2	15.8	15.9	92,124	106,737	85,950
Hay, all.....ton	1.30	1.36	1.37	94,490	100,860	101,804
Hay, wild....."	.87	.82	.94	10,975	11,530	13,179
Hay, alfalfa....."	2.11	2.20	2.25	30,840	31,817	32,898
Hay, clover and timothy 2/....."	1.31	1.41	1.39	27,242	34,330	33,271
Hay, lespedeza...."	1.03	1.13	1.03	5,267	7,182	6,503
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 889	2/ 977	2/ 939	16,312	15,797	16,828
Peas, dry field. " "	3/ 1,220	3/ 1,353	3/ 1,275	4,870	6,926	6,542
Soybeans for beans..bu.	18.2	20.5	16.6	117,886	196,725	177,379
Cowpeas for peas.."	5.2	5.8	5.9	—	—	—
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	719	649	685	1,672,885	2,036,430	2,125,205
Potatoes.....bu.	131.6	184.5	173.5	376,122	475,969	379,886
Sweetpotatoes....."	87.2	98.3	90.3	64,200	66,807	56,316
Tobacco.....lb.	971	1,180	1,145	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,190,746

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

3/ Pounds.

4/ Picked and threshed.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1947

(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Prelim. 1947 1/	Average 1936-45	1946	Prelim. 1947 1/
Sorgo sirup.....gal.	58.5	67.5	61.1	11,537	12,074	11,423
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....ton	20.6	19.5	17.1	6,049	5,997	5,459
Sugarcane sirup.....gal.	165	204	164	20,835	24,450	19,365
Sugar beets.....ton	12.3	13.2	13.9	9,617	10,562	12,384
Broomcorn....."	2/ 302	2/ 295	2/ 306	42	44	32
Hops.....lb.	1,191	1,306	1,187	40,742	53,171	47,244
Pasture.....pct.	3/ 71	3/ 78	3/ 73	---	---	---
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	---	---	---	4/ 112,896	4/ 119,410	112,503
Peaches....."	---	---	---	4/ 62,936	4/ 86,643	83,857
Pears....."	---	---	---	4/ 29,510	34,447	35,350
Grapes.....ton	---	---	---	4/ 2,579	3,120	3,029
Cherries (12 States)...."	---	---	---	4/ 159	4/ 230	183
Apricots (3 States)...."	---	---	---	4/ 232	339	196
Cranberries (5 States),bbl.	---	---	---	639	857	756
Pecans (12 States)....lb.	---	---	---	107,784	76,706	104,271

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1936-45	1946	1947	Average 1936-45	1946	1947
	Million pounds			Millions		
September.....	8,848	9,446	9,313	2,788	3,295	3,383
October.....	8,462	8,989	8,920	2,501	3,190	3,457
Jan. - Oct. incl.....	96,022	102,904	103,893	39,890	48,738	48,439

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Condition November 1.

4/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1947

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1936-45	1946	harvest 1947	Percent of 1946
Corn, all.....	90,083	88,718	84,331	95.1
Wheat, all.....	57,036	67,201	73,907	110.0
Winter.....	40,684	48,510	54,493	112.3
All spring.....	16,353	18,691	19,414	103.9
Durum.....	2,458	2,453	2,772	113.0
Other spring.....	13,895	16,238	16,642	102.5
Oats.....	37,101	43,648	38,853	89.0
Barley.....	12,407	10,477	11,082	105.8
Rye.....	3,164	1,598	1,953	122.2
Buckwheat.....	415	390	521	133.6
Flaxseed.....	2,807	2,430	4,063	167.2
Rice.....	1,239	1,567	1,623	103.6
Sorghums for grain.....	5,823	6,765	5,391	79.7
Cotton.....	23,845	17,615	21,143	120.0
Hay, all.....	72,373	74,352	74,331	100.0
Hay, wild.....	12,641	14,020	13,992	99.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,565	14,440	14,624	101.3
Hay, clover & timothy 1/.....	20,732	24,276	24,013	98.9
Hay, lespedeza.....	5,067	6,380	6,342	99.4
Beans, dry edible.....	1,833	1,617	1,792	110.8
Peas, dry field.....	386	512	513	100.2
Soybeans for beans.....	6,418	9,606	10,698	111.4
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,925	1,216	1,122	92.3
Peanuts 3/.....	2,383	3,136	3,104	99.0
Potatoes.....	2,862	2,580	2,190	84.9
Sweetpotatoes.....	738	679	646	95.1
Tobacco.....	1,592	1,960	1,914	97.6
Sorgo for sirup.....	198	179	187	104.5
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	293	308	320	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	126	120	118	98.3
Sugar beets.....	781	802	891	111.1
Broomcorn.....	277	298	209	70.1
Hops.....	34	41	40	97.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Clinton P. Anderson

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
November 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1947

Late crop prospects were mostly maintained or slightly improved as October weather was favorable to ideal for maturing, curing and harvesting crops. Harvest of corn, cotton, soybeans and other late crops has proceeded at about the usual rate and harvest of earlier maturing crops was completed with a minimum of loss. While a slight decrease in corn production is now indicated, a significant improvement in quality and feeding value resulted from the extended growing and curing season. Cotton nearly held up to the October 1 forecast, despite some damage by tropical storms in the Southeast.

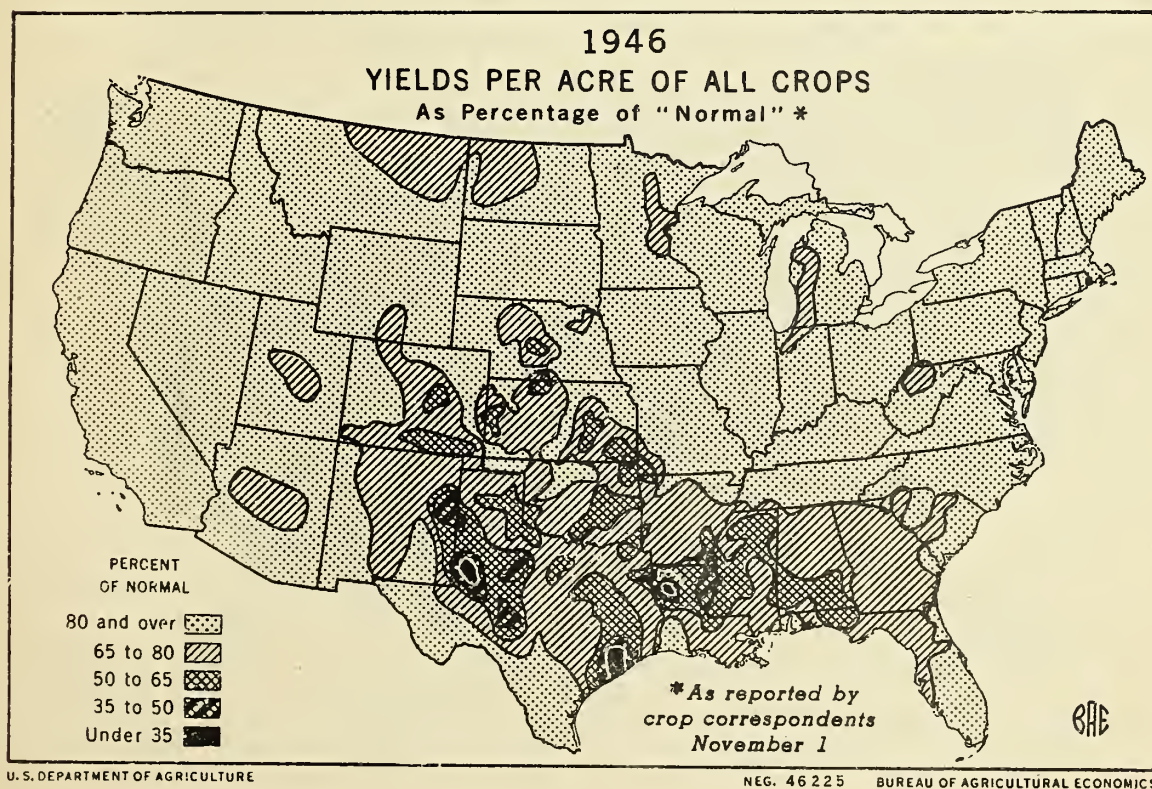
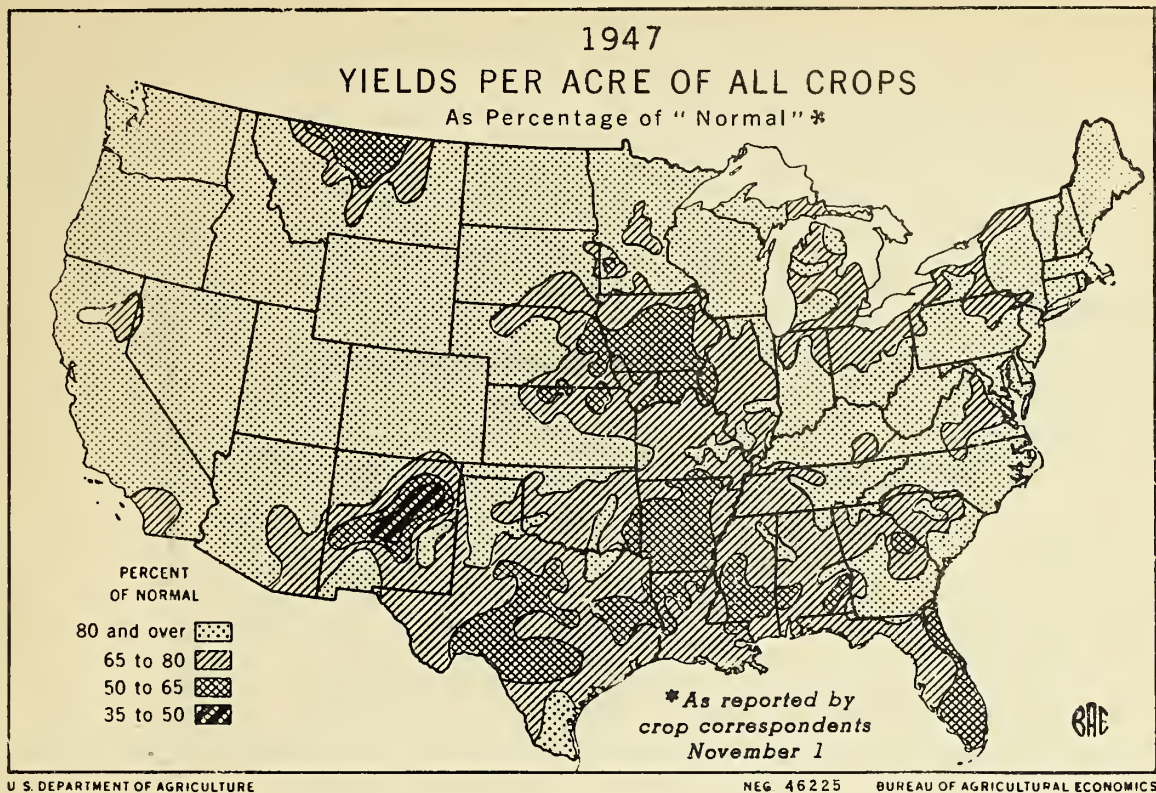
Seeding of winter wheat has been seriously delayed in the important Great Plains area, because of lack of summer and fall rains, with about 75 percent of the intended acreage seeded by November 1. Seeding has progressed well, however, on what now appears will be an increased acreage in all other important areas.

The total volume of crop production was only slightly affected by minor changes for most crops and still is only 1 percent below the average of the 5 excellent years 1942 to 1946. The index of aggregate production at 120 percent of the 1923-32 base is only 6 points below the record set last season. Sorghum grain, rice, potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, sugarbeets and pears are up from last month, but soybeans, sugarcane, apples and grapes down. Corn and other feed grains are below average, but the food grains total is record high and hay, oilseed, fruits and truck crops reached relatively large or above-average outturns.

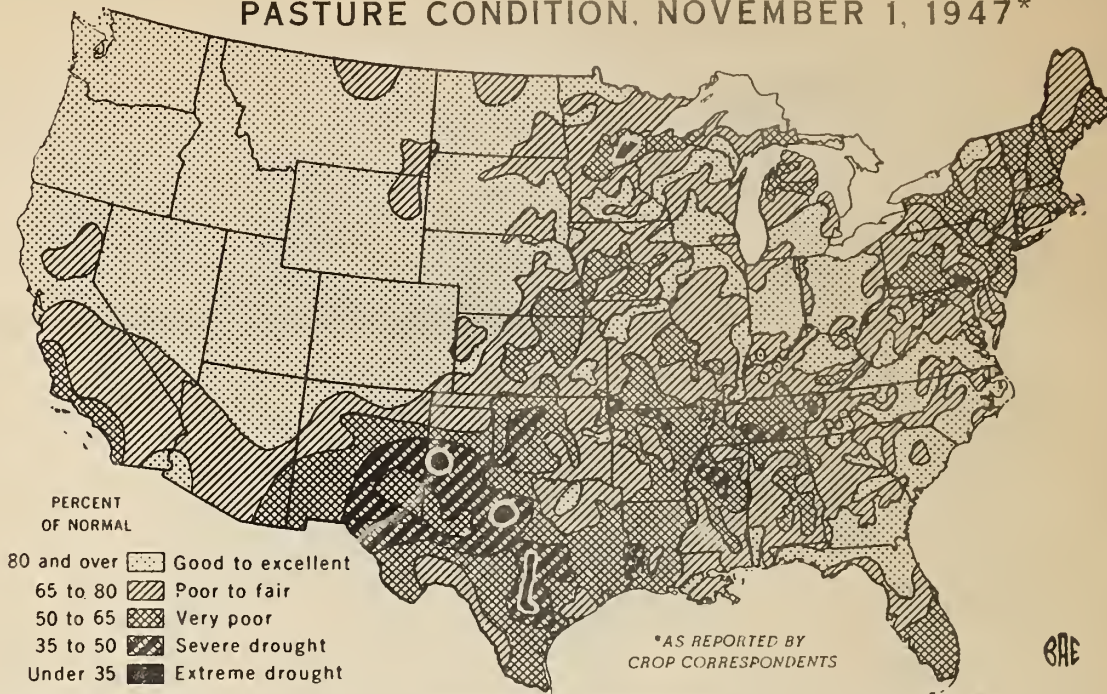
Yields per acre in 1947 are above average for most crops, with wheat and tobacco near record; but corn, soybeans, peanuts, buckwheat, and sugarcane are below average. The composite yield index is 129 percent of the 1923-32 base, compared with 135 last year. Reported yields of "all crops" are below average for the country as a whole, chiefly because of relatively low yields in the North Central region. In the Western region, yields are reported well above average, and are about average in the Northeast and South.

Favorable to ideal weather for maturing late crops and for harvesting continued through most of October and into November. Temperatures averaged above normal throughout the country, ranging from about normal in California to as much as 8 to 10 degrees above normal in the North Central region. After frosts in the week prior to October 1, virtually no killing frosts were reported in important crop areas during October. Rainfall was relatively short in large portions of the country, excessive in others. It ranged from one-fourth to half normal in the Northeast, the Southern Great Plains and the Southwest, and from half-normal to near normal in most of the East North Central and South Central regions, with a dry triangle in Montana and eastern Idaho. Tropical storms brought downpours to the Southeast. Heavy rains fell in the Missouri and central Mississippi valleys after an extended dry spell. Rains up to 4 times normal fell in northeastern Washington and were heavy throughout the Pacific Northwest, northern California, and central Mountain area. Rains in early November did much to relieve dry conditions in the eastern part of the country. Late crops profited by the extended growing season to improve in quality, as some late planted fields were given time to mature and others cured well. Farm work is well advanced in most areas, the major exception being in the very dry winter wheat area in the Southern Great Plains.

Sharp contrasts appear in the outlook for 1948 winter wheat. Prospects are very bright in the Pacific Northwest, where seeding started early and was far along when heavy fall rains came. In California, seeding is just beginning with



PASTURE CONDITION, NOVEMBER 1, 1947*

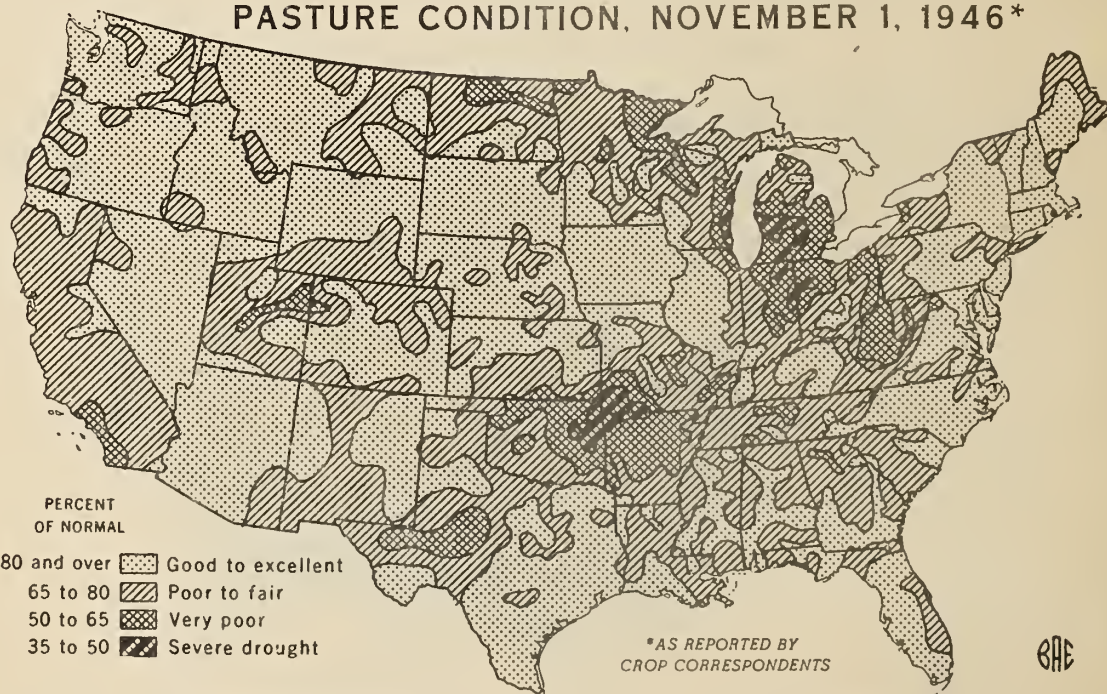


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46 226

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, NOVEMBER 1, 1946*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46 226

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

November 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (U.S.T.)

soil moisture satisfactory. In most Mountain States conditions were favorable for germination and growth. In the eastern soft wheat area germination and growth have been excellent and some fields have been pastured to control the lush growth. The outlook is favorable on an acreage which may be larger than last year in these high yielding areas, but it will not offset the discouraging situation in the Southwest. There the lack of wheat pastures is also seriously reducing the number of sheep and cattle usually grazed there. In the 4 most seriously affected States -- Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico -- nearly half of the winter wheat acreage of the country is usually harvested -- in 1947 it was more than half. Yields there usually run considerably lower than in other wheat growing sections, however. Seeding is still possible if sufficient rain should fall during November and December, particularly in the Panhandle areas.

As corn harvesting got under way at about usual dates or earlier it was apparent that the favorable fall weather had improved quality more than quantity. The soft corn problem was reduced to a small area, mostly in adjacent parts of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan and in the Northeast. Farmers were finding ears smaller than expected, some poorly filled and some with shallow or chaffy kernels. Much of the corn is well dried in the fields and cribbing is farther advanced than a year ago. Sorghum grain production is virtually unchanged from the 86 million bushels previously estimated, with most of the Texas crop already harvested. The record crop of 77 million bushels of rice seems assured, as improvement in Texas and California prospects offsets lower outturns than expected in Louisiana and Arkansas. Buckwheat production fell off from a month earlier as the result of late September frost in important areas. Production of all grains, including wheat, oats, barley and rye already harvested, will total about 142 million tons, of which only 97.5 million tons are feed grains. The 45 million tons of food grains is the largest in history.

Outturns of flue-cured, burley and Maryland types of tobacco are better than expected a month ago, though cigar types are not as good. The total crop as now estimated is only 5 percent below the 1946 record. Potatoes profited from the extended growing and harvesting season. The total crop is slightly above average, but 100 million bushels less than in 1946. Sweetpotatoes, however, suffered from September frost in New Jersey and unfavorable conditions in the South to fall below the earlier estimate. Combining of soybeans has proceeded rapidly and yields held up to expectations in most areas, except Iowa, Kansas, and Arkansas where beans are small as a result of the dry summer, though of good quality. This year's yield is well below average. Dry beans improved in yield during October in major producing areas as late-sown fields were able to reach maturity. A record crop of sugar beets is now indicated and harvesting has proceeded rapidly under favorable conditions. Sugarcane was damaged by storms and by dry weather in Louisiana, so that sugar and sirup prospects were reduced. Peanut prospects deteriorated in the Virginia-Carolina area as rainy weather interfered with harvesting, but improvement in the Southeast and Southwest, where harvest is about completed, was more than offsetting.

Milk and egg production also responded to the favorable October conditions. On November 1 milk production per cow was the highest for that date in 23 years of record, probably due to favorable weather and pasture conditions, as well as close culling. Because of fewer milk cows on farms total production in October was slightly lower than in October of the past 3 years. For the first 10 months of 1947, however, production was 1 percent more than in the same period in 1946.

Farm flocks laid 8 percent more eggs during October than in October 1946, as the number of layers was 2 percent higher and the rate of lay was the highest of record for the month. Pullets moved into laying flocks earlier than usual this season.

Hay and roughage supplies on farms appear adequate in most areas. In Northeastern, most North Central and especially in most Western States, reports indicate ample supplies. Some of this, especially in the northeast is of poor quality. In the western two-thirds of Kansas, western Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, particularly, supplies are adequate though below normal, also in much of the area from Arkansas and Louisiana eastward along the Gulf States to South Carolina, and in other local areas. Pastures were better than average on November 1 but not as good as a year ago. In most areas pasture feed was still available and improving after October rains, furnishing feed which reduces the period in which roughage feeding will be necessary. In view of a shortage of feed grains, farmers are also using stalk fields, and crop residues of all kinds; and they are balancing rations with the relatively low-cost protein supplement feeds to conserve higher cost feeds. Western ranges had favorable grazing conditions during October, except in the dry areas extending from western Oklahoma and Texas to southern California. Livestock were in generally good condition, except in the Southwest.

The estimated 1947 production of six major field seeds--alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweetclover, timothy, and Sudan grass--is 235,242,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 11 percent less than the 1946 production of 322,169,000 pounds but 2 percent more than the 1941-45 average of 280,034,000 pounds. Production of each of these seeds, except timothy, is smaller this year than last. Three of them--alfalfa, alsike clover, and timothy--are above average in production, while the other three--red clover, sweetclover, and Sudan grass--are below average. The acreage harvested of the six seeds is estimated at 3,569,300 acres, compared with 4,602,800 acres in 1946 and the 5-year average of 3,401,140 acres. Yields per acre of these seeds, except sweetclover, are indicated to be equal to or larger than in 1946. Weather for harvesting and threshing was favorable in most sections.

Total fruit production this season is estimated at only 4 percent below last season's record total and about 20 percent above average. This includes not only the deciduous fruits now virtually all harvested, but also citrus crops to be harvested from the current fall to next summer. Combined production of deciduous fruits is 6 percent below last year's record, but 12 percent above average. This includes an average apple crop, about 6 percent less than last year; a peach crop a third above average and only 3 percent below last year; a record pear crop; a grape crop one-sixth above average and only 3 percent below last year's record; but plums and prunes below both the average and last season. Prospective citrus production is slightly less than the 1946-47 total, for while there are 5 percent less oranges, there are 5 percent more grapefruit and lemons. Tree nuts also total slightly less than last year.

The prospective production of 13 commercial truck crops for fall harvest is 7 percent above average, although 21 percent below the record output of 1946. Above-average production is indicated for lima beans, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, and tomatoes. Below average crops are in prospect for snap beans, cabbage, eggplant, green peas, green peppers, carrots and spinach, the latter two only slightly below average. Aggregate yields per acre for 1947 were above average, although below those of 1946. Winter crops were 18 percent, spring crops 11 percent, and summer crops 15 percent above the corresponding 1936-45 average. As a result, aggregate production of the 25 commercial truck crops for fresh market for the entire year 1947 promises to be about 8.2 million tons, 15 percent above average, but 13 percent below 1946. Approximately 1.9 million acres were devoted to these crops in 1947, an area 4 percent above average, but 9 percent below 1946. Aggregate yields per acre were substantially above average, but slightly below those of 1946.

The 1947 production of 8 truck crops for commercial processing is estimated at 5.53 million tons, which is 4.5 percent less than the 1946 harvest, but 31 percent more than average. The total harvested acreage of these crops was approximately 1.82 million acres, 5 percent less than in 1946, but 12 percent above average. Composite yields were, therefore, approximately the same as in 1946, but about 10 percent more than average. These estimates do not include cabbage for sauerkraut nor asparagus and spinach for processing.

1948 WINTER

WHEAT PROSPECTS: Winter wheat seeding was far behind schedule on November 1 in sections of the southern Great Plains States where the prolonged shortage of moisture had not been relieved. The sections where much acreage still remains unseeded are the western two-thirds of Kansas excepting extreme western counties, Northwestern Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle area and much of the New Mexico wheat area. No general rains have fallen since the beginning of the fall seeding season over a considerable portion of the southern Great Plains. Extremely dry conditions persist in the northwestern counties of Oklahoma and upper panhandle counties of Texas. Intermittent precipitation ranging from light showers to moderately good rains benefitted some portions of these States—principally the more easterly wheat sections—as well as scattered localities within the drier sections. Probably not over three-fourths of the intended winter wheat acreage was seeded by November 1 in the 6 States of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, where normally seeding would be largely completed. During the latter part of October considerable acreage in this area was seeded in the dust. In Nebraska and Colorado a fairly favorable moisture situation has prevailed and seeding is about completed. The areas in these States where seeding has not been completed are in the southeastern corner of Colorado and some south central and southeastern counties of Nebraska.

In general, growth in this 6-State area is very uneven and much less advanced than usual. In western Nebraska, parts of Colorado and some west central counties of Kansas wheat is showing good growth and furnishing some pasturage. Elsewhere in the area present prospects are generally unfavorable with conditions ranging from wheat lying unsprouted in the dust to some fields up to good stands, particularly where favored by recent rains. In much of this area the first 2 to 8 inches of topsoil is unusually dry. While subsoil moisture extends to considerable depth, particularly on summer fallow land the degree of saturation is much less than at this time in most recent years.

In other winter wheat areas of the U. S. moisture conditions have permitted completion of seeding operations at about the normal rate. The Pacific Northwest is in an unusually favorable situation. Wheat acreage was seeded about as intended in the North Central and northeastern States. Even though it was somewhat dry for plowing in parts of this area, ground preparation and seeding were completed in good season and later rains have improved growing conditions. Except in Wyoming, where seeding and germination were delayed by dry fall weather, the northwest from Montana to the Coast fared unusually well. Seeding started early in the Pacific Northwest and with moisture supply above average the wheat is getting an unusually good start. Rains delayed seeding in north Idaho, but early seedings are doing well.

CORN: Slightly lower corn yields per acre in the Corn Belt and the Northeast more than offset gains made elsewhere to give a net drop of 11 million bushels from the October 1 estimate. The November 1 estimate of 2,447 million bushels is a fourth smaller than the 1946 record production of 3,288 million bushels, 7 percent under the 1936-45 average of 2,639 million and the smallest since 1936. The indicated yield per acre of 29.0 bushels is down 0.2 bushel from last month, 8.1 bushels below that of 1946 and 0.4 bushel under the average.

Those estimates, as usual, include corn for all purposes -- grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing. Corn to be harvested for grain is currently estimated at 2,180 million bushels, approximately 83 percent of all corn, compared with 2,000 million bushels for grain in 1946, which was 91 percent of all corn production.

The first three weeks of October in the Corn Belt were warm and dry -- ideal for drying out corn and for maturing late fields which escaped the late September and early October frosts. As a result, quality of the 1947 corn crop in the Corn Belt is better than thought possible even a month ago. Husking returns in general, however, indicate lower yields than expected. Up to November 1, much of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri had had no killing frosts. Although there is some "soft" corn in most of the Corn Belt States, the "soft corn" problem area is largely confined to western and northern Ohio, where corn was planted unusually late and killing frosts came one to two weeks earlier than usual. In Ohio and Indiana, corn dried out better than expected a month ago and some late corn which had escaped the earlier frosts went on to maturity. Even so, a large percentage of Ohio corn is still too high in moisture for safe cribbing. With continued favorable weather most of the frosted corn in Indiana will soon be dry enough to crib safely.

In Illinois a fourth of the crop is husked compared with the average of 35 percent on November 1. Illinois corn has dried out to the extent that more kernels are shelling off than usual during husking. Although Illinois has no soft corn problem, more farmers than usual, especially those operating large units, are advancing the husking date by using artificial dryers. Iowa reported 51 percent of its corn husked by November 1 compared with only 9 percent last year. Quality varies from excellent for the most part to poor in the late fields. Wisconsin reports the best quality in years. About half of the Minnesota crop is husked with quality very good and some corn testing as low as 14 to 18 percent moisture as it comes from the field. While South Dakota corn is of better quality than expected a considerable portion is light and chaffy. In Nebraska, where drought caused poor fill, shallow and chaffy kernels, husking returns indicate lower yields than expected. With no killing frosts to November 1, all except the very latest corn in Missouri had matured and about 35 percent has been harvested. Kansas made excellent progress in husking during October.

In the Northeast, estimated production is down 2 percent from last month. Husking returns in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York indicate lower yields than expected and these have more than offset gains made in New England. Although warm dry weather in October favored drying out and harvesting, there still is some soft corn in New Jersey and Pennsylvania with too much moisture for safe cribbing. In New York and Pennsylvania considerable silage is of poor quality as a result of frost damage.

In the South Atlantic States, where farmers are finding their corn better than expected, estimated production is up 3 percent from a month ago. Husking is well advanced. Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia have record-high yields per acre.

October weather in the South Central States was ideal for harvesting operations. Husking is general in Kentucky, well advanced in Arkansas, 85 percent completed in Oklahoma and practically finished in Texas. Estimated production in the South Central States shows an increase of 2 percent over that of October 1.

In the Western States, Colorado, Utah, and Oregon have the highest corn yields in history.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

November 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: The 1947 crop of buckwheat, estimated at 7,406,000 bushels, is 9 percent less than indicated a month ago. The 1946 production was 7,105,000 bushels.

The loss in prospective production was mainly due to late September and early October frosts which caught some of the late plantings before they had matured. The loss occurred largely in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The planted acreage in these 3 States this year is almost 60 percent of the U. S. buckwheat acreage.

The estimated yield per acre is 14.2 bushels a reduction of 1.5 bushels since October 1. Prospective yields were reduced about 2 bushels per acre in New York; 3 bushels per acre in Pennsylvania, and 1.5 bushels in Ohio. The 1946 yield was 18.2 bushels and the 10-year average 16.8 bushels.

RICE: Rice production of 76,892,000 bushels in 1947 is nearly 8 percent above last year's crop of 71-1/2 million bushels, and exceeds materially the 10-year average of 58.2 million bushels.

With harvest nearing completion in the southern rice area it is evident that yields are not coming up to earlier expectations in Arkansas and Louisiana. Yields in these two States are below average because of a combination of unfavorable factors. High winds and heavy rains of September 19-20 appear to have caused more damage than was evident a month ago. But the main reason for reduced yields is a disappointing outturn of the late varieties due to shortage of moisture late in the growing season.

Harvesting made good progress in the southern area. In Louisiana the large number of combines and increase in custom combining enabled growers to harvest a record acreage in record time. Some slowing down occurred due to inadequate facilities for drying, storing and shipping the rice. Some acreage of rice was lost in a few southwestern counties of Louisiana, as the season-long dry weather resulted in salt water damage. In Texas harvest is practically completed with favorable weather.

California has generally high yields and, although rains in October delayed threshing somewhat no important field losses occurred.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production prospects of all sorghums for grain total 85,950,000 bushels, about the same as a month ago, 19 percent below last year's production 7 percent below average and the smallest since 1940. Production in Texas, where about two-thirds of the Nation's total is being produced this year, is expected to be 57,849,000 bushels which is the same as indicated last month. Most of the Texas crop was harvested before November 1 under good conditions. In Kansas indicated production at 10,860,000 bushels is a little more than indicated last month due to favorable weather for late plantings, while in Oklahoma prospects declined slightly during the month due to continued drought.

Present indications point a 15.9 bushel yield per acre compared with 15.8 last year and an average yield per acre of 15.2 bushels.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn brush is estimated at 31,900 tons. This is 400 tons lower than the October 1 estimate and compares with a 43,900 ton crop in 1946, and 41,920 tons the 1936-45 average. Only in four other years--1925, 1933, 1934, and 1939--was the production of brush smaller than this year's indicated crop.

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CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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Mild weather during October was favorable for maturing late-planted crops, and harvesting, seeding, and baling progressed at a rapid rate in New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas. By November 1, harvesting was mostly completed in these late areas, and entirely completed in Texas, Oklahoma, and Illinois.

Quality of the bulk of this year's broomcorn crop is very good—much above last year, and the brush has good color. A small portion of the brush is, however, of low quality. Harvesting weather was favorable and growers have done a better job of seeding and baling this year than has been done in several years.

SOYBEANS: Production of soybeans is indicated at 177,379,000 bushels as of November 1. This is a reduction of 3.6 million bushels from the October 1 forecast and is about 10 percent below the record 197 million bushel crop produced in 1946. Although this year's estimated production is the lowest since 1941, it is about 50 percent above the 1936-45 average and above any pre-war year.

October weather was almost ideal for maturing and harvesting the crop over much of the soybean producing area, especially in the heavy producing North Central States. Some beans were frosted in late September and early October in the northern States but elsewhere most beans, even those planted late reached maturity before frost. Harvest was nearing completion by the end of October in the major North Central States with Indiana, Illinois and Iowa each reporting about 90 percent combined by November 1. Yields have been turning out about as reported a month ago except in Iowa and Kansas. In Iowa yields have been disappointing, although the beans are of good quality they are small in size. The late plantings and severe drought have resulted in a estimated yield of only 14.5 bushels per acre down $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels from the yield indicated last month. Last year Iowa had a record yield of 23 bushels per acre. In the South Atlantic and South Central States reported yields have changed little from a month ago except in Arkansas, where the yield of 12.5 bushels is 2 bushels lower than forecast last month. Here again the drought did more damage than expected earlier.

The U. S. indicated yield of 16.6 bushels per acre is the lowest in 10 years with the exception of the 16.2 reported in 1940 and is far below the high yield of 20.5 bushels per acre produced in 1946. The 10-year average yield is 18.2 bushels per acre.

COWPEAS: A yield of 5.9 bushels per acre is indicated for cowpeas on November 1. This is about the same as last year but is well above the 10-year average yield of 5.2 bushels. Most of the major producing States expect larger yields than average. Production of cowpeas will not be estimated until December, but both pea and hay production will be short because of the continued decline in cowpea acreage.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is indicated at 2,125 million pounds. This is slightly more than last year when 2,036 million pounds were harvested and compares with the 1942-46 average of 2,196 million pounds. This is the sixth consecutive year of production exceeding 2 billion pounds.

In the Virginia - Carolina Area, rainy weather during October interfered with digging operations. These rains likewise caused some discoloration of the hulls of peanuts that had already been dug but not picked. A continuation of rainy and humid weather would further delay digging and cause additional deterioration in the quality of nuts. The present indicated production, 554 million pounds is about 3 million pounds below the October 1 estimate.

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In the Southeastern Area, weather was favorable during October except that heavy rains early in the month delayed digging. However, practically all of the Spanish peanuts and a large part of the runners have now been dug. Little worm or insect damage has been reported and the quality is generally good. Prospective production is about 22 million pounds above the October 1 estimate, with all States either remaining unchanged or showing increases.

In the Southwestern Area, the prolonged drought was broken by general October rains. These rains were very beneficial for the late fields, especially in northern Texas and Oklahoma. In south Texas, harvesting operations are practically completed and a considerable part of the crop in the other areas has been dug. The November 1 indicated production, 463 million pounds, is 4.7 million pounds above the October 1 estimate.

DRY BEANS: A dry bean crop of 16,828,000 bags (uncleaned basis) is indicated for this year. This production compares with 15,797,000 bags in 1946 and is about 3 percent greater than the 10-year average.

Yield prospects improved during October, especially in California, Colorado, Wyoming and New York, to raise the U. S. average yield on November 1 to 939 pounds per acre. This yield is 29 pounds higher than that indicated last month, and 50 pounds per acre above the 10-year average but 38 pounds below the near-record yield of last year.

Dry weather and above-normal temperatures during October favored bean harvest operations in New York and Michigan. With the exception of some staining of late beans due to damage by heavy frosts in late September, quality of the crop has been good.

Dry beans in the Plains and Mountain States were matured and harvested under nearly ideal conditions. Most late plantings ripened before a killing frost occurred. These late beans were generally responsible for the increased yield prospects this month, especially in Wyoming. Colorado expects the third largest bean crop on record, due mainly to exceptionally heavy yields of dryland beans. The Idaho bean crop is also well above average.

Harvesting of lima beans in California is largely completed. Some limas were caught in the field by October rains but no serious damage resulted. Black-eyes suffered somewhat but damage consisted mainly of lower quality beans. Total production in California is 11 percent above last year due mainly to increased acreage.

SORGO SIRUP: The 1947 production of sorgo sirup is estimated at 11,423,000 gallons compared with last year's production of 12,074,000 gallons and the average of 11,537,000 gallons.

Weather was generally unfavorable during the season. The crop got off to a late start, particularly in the North Central States, because of excessive rains with low temperatures. This not only delayed planting but interrupted early cultivation. The crop was also adversely affected by hot dry weather which prevailed throughout most of the main producing areas during the middle and latter parts of the summer.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's apple crop is estimated at 112,503,000 bushels, 6 percent less than the 1946 crop of 119,410,000 bushels. The 1936-45 average production is 112,896,000 bushels. Harvest was practically completed during October in the main apple areas. Production is about average in the Central States, about a fifth below average in the Eastern States due to a short crop in the Appalachian area, and nearly a fifth above average in the West.

In the northeast, late September frosts followed by unusually high early October temperatures resulted in a heavy drop of late apples. For the North Atlantic States production is estimated at 30,483,000 bushels, 3 percent below both average and last year. Although most of the drops were utilized there was some loss, especially in New York where the production total of 15,045,000 bushels is down a million bushels from the October 1 estimate. Production in this State is still slightly above average. The New England States crop totals 6,891,000 bushels, 14 percent above average. New Jersey had a poor season with only two-thirds of average production and the Pennsylvania crop is below average.

In the South Atlantic region completion of harvest shows a little larger crop than indicated on October 1. Virginia with 5,010,000 bushels, has about half of an average crop and West Virginia with 2,820,000 bushels, about two-thirds of average. Total production for the South Atlantic States totals 10,066,000 bushels less than half of last year but a little more than half of the 1936-45 average.

The Central States total of 20,394,000 bushels is one percent above average and 7 percent above last year. In Michigan, the drop of apples was heavy in the west central and northern counties due to late September frosts and a hot dry October. Production at 6,600,000 bushels is 7 percent below average. Illinois has a crop of 4,187,000 bushels, 44 percent above average. Movement to market has been slow and larger quantities than usual have gone to storage.

In the Western States harvest is about completed although rains during the last half of October interfered with apple picking in Washington. The Washington crop, now estimated at 33,480,000 bushels, is 24 percent above average and 2 percent above last year. California has harvested a large crop -- 28 percent above average. Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Montana, and New Mexico have slightly below average crops.

PEARS: The 1947 crop is estimated at 35,350,000 bushels -- a record-large crop for the third successive year. It is 3 percent larger than the 34,447,000 bushel crop produced in 1946 and 20 percent larger than the 1936-45 average of 29,510,000 bushels. Outturn was greater than indicated last month in all three Pacific Coast States, 6 percent smaller in the North Atlantic States, and about the same in the other States as a whole. Harvest was completed by November 1 except for Kieifers in a few counties of the Mid-west.

In the three Pacific Coast States the Bartlett crop is estimated at 20,340,000 bushels -- slightly more than the 1946 crop and 27 percent larger than average. Production was below 1946 in Oregon and Washington but above in California.

The Pacific Coast fall and winter pear crop of 7,940,000 bushels is a record, 3 percent greater than the 1946 crop and 42 percent above the 1936-45 average. The increase over last year is in California, as Washington and Oregon

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have about the same size crops as in 1946. Oregon produced 3,749,000 bushels or 47 percent of the Pacific Coast crop. The Oregon D'Anjou crop was larger than last year because of very heavy production in the Hood River district. The Bosc crop, however, was a little lighter than last year in both the Hood River and Rogue River districts. Packing of winter pears in the Pacific Coast States was about completed by November 1.

Production in States other than on the Pacific Coast amounted to 7,070,000 bushels, 3 percent above last year but 11 percent less than the 1936-45 average. This production accounted for 20 percent of the U. S. crop this year compared with 19 percent in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 27 percent.

GRAPES: United States grape production is estimated at 3,028,800 tons--3 percent less than last season but 17 percent above average. The crop turned out about one percent less than estimated on October 1 as slight declines occurred in all regions. The California total is 2,811,000 tons compared with 2,918,000 tons in 1946 and the average of 2,385,000 tons. Wine varieties are estimated at 570,000 tons, table varieties 605,000 tons and raisin varieties 1,636,000 tons. Last season production of wine grapes was 684,000 tons, table grapes 630,000 tons and raisin varieties 1,604,000 tons. Harvest of California wine grapes is about finished. Shipments of Tokays (table grapes) to fresh markets was ended the last part of October by rains; however, most of the crop had already moved. The Emperor crop was heavy and is still being harvested, with most of it moving directly to fresh markets without first going into storage. Rains have not been heavy in the principal Emperor areas. Most of the California raisin grapes have been harvested with very little injury from rains.

In States other than California, grapes are all harvested. Sugar content was reported low. Production in these States is estimated to total 217,800 tons compared with the 201,500 tons produced last year and the average of 193,920 tons.

CITRUS: United States production of early and midseason oranges is forecast at 50 million boxes--8 percent less than the 1946-47 record of 54.3 million boxes but 29 percent above the 10-year average. A forecast for total Valencia oranges is not possible since California Valencias are first estimated in December. Grapefruit production (exclusive of the California summer crop) is forecast at 60.8 million boxes--5 percent more than last season and 41 percent more than average.

Florida citrus groves are in good condition but cooler weather is needed to color and ripen the fruit. October was warmer than usual. Rains continued during the month. Prospective production of early and midseason oranges is 26.5 million boxes--13 percent less than last season. Valencias are forecast at 23.0 million boxes which is slightly less than last season's crop of 23.2 million boxes. Tangerines are forecast at 4.3 million boxes--400 thousand boxes less than the 1946-47 crop of 4.7 million boxes. It is estimated that 800 thousand boxes of last season's tangerines were not harvested because of economic conditions. Grapefruit at 31.0 million boxes are now forecast at 2 million boxes above last season. Movement of all Florida citrus lags behind last year. Grapefruit shipments hit an early season peak in mid-October but leveled off following a drop in prices. Orange shipments are also light because of lower prices. Picking of tangerines has just started.

Texas citrus groves are generally in good condition and large sized crops are in prospect although grapefruit prospects declined 2 percent during October.

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The season is later than usual and fruit is small in size for this time of year, especially grapefruit. Rainfall was scarce in October and temperatures averaged above normal. Oranges are forecast at 5.6 million boxes -- 12 percent higher than last season -- and grapefruit at 24.5 million boxes -- 5 percent above last season. Shipments of grapefruit to November 1 this year were only about one-half of those to November 1 last year. Orange shipments were about three-fourths of last year to the same date.

Arizona citrus groves all require irrigation, and water supplies continue critically short. Grapefruit are forecast at 4.1 million boxes -- the same as last season -- and oranges at about 1.1 million boxes, about a tenth less than last season.

California growing conditions continue favorable. Prospects for Navel and miscellaneous oranges improved from 18.6 million boxes on October 1 to the present forecast of 19.4 million boxes. This is only slightly below the 1946-47 crop of 19.7 million boxes. A few cars have been shipped but volume movement is not expected until mid-November. Prospects appear favorable for California Valencia and summer grapefruit.

Desert Valleys grapefruit is forecast at 1.2 million boxes -- about the same as last season. Prospective production of lemons is 14.1 million boxes -- up 4 percent from the 1946-47 crop of 13.5 million boxes.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production is now estimated at 756,400 barrels compared with 857,100 in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 638,830 barrels. In Massachusetts, October weather was very favorable for completion of harvest of the 485,000 barrel crop. This is 12 percent below last year's large crop but 14 percent above average. New Jersey had an unfavorable season, the 70,000 barrel crop being 31 percent below last year. Wisconsin's 140,000 barrel crop is only 3 percent below the record large 1946 production. The West Coast States (Washington and Oregon) have large crops, the Washington total of 45,900 barrels is 90 percent above average and Oregon's total of 15,500 barrels is 77 percent above average. Acreage has increased in these States the past few years.

PECANS: The 1947 pecan crop is estimated at 104,271,000 pounds, 36 percent above the short 1946 crop of 76,706,000 pounds. The 1936-45 average is 107,734,000 pounds. Harvest will be active throughout November and continue through December in many areas.

Production of improved varieties is 41,642,000 pounds which is 24 percent above last year but 10 percent below average. The seedling crop of 62,629,000 pounds is 45 percent above 1946 and 2 percent above average. Georgia has 51 percent of the improved crop and Oklahoma 43 percent of the "seedlings."

Oklahoma, Georgia and Texas produced 28 percent, 24 percent, and 20 percent respectively, of the U. S. total pecan crop. Last year Texas had 29 percent, Georgia, 21, and Oklahoma 9 percent of the U. S. total. The crop is unusually short this year in Mississippi and Louisiana where the mid-September hurricane caused severe loss of pecans.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: Walnut production for California and Oregon is now estimated at 65,500 tons -- 2,500 tons less

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than on October 1 -- compared with the 1946 record-large crop of 71,900 tons and the 1936-45 average of 61,450 tons.

Production of California walnuts is estimated at 59,000 tons--2 percent smaller than reported on October 1 and 6 percent smaller than last season, but 4 percent above average. As harvest of walnuts became general, it developed that damage from September high temperatures was greater than was apparent on October 1. The crop is grading heavier to culls than anticipated a month ago and, in many orchards, small sizes are making up a larger proportion of the crop than expected earlier in the season. The Oregon crop is estimated at 6,500 tons--1,500 tons smaller than a month ago and 27 percent below the 1946 record-large production of 8,900 tons. Damage from blight was greater than indicated earlier in the season.

California almond production is estimated at 29,200 tons--the same as reported on October 1--23 percent below the record-large crop of 37,800 tons in 1946 but 67 percent above average. Harvest of the crop is over but considerable tonnage was still in the hands of growers on November 1.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 8,500 tons, slightly larger than the record of 8,450 tons in 1946 and nearly double the 1936-45 average. Harvest was practically completed by November 1.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Production of California figs is indicated to be above average.

The fig crop matured early, and dried figs were under cover before wet weather occurred. Canning of the Madota crop has been completed. Condition of the olive crop is below last year and below average. In many orchards the set of fruit is irregular, and tonnage is not coming up to earlier expectations. Harvest of olives for canning is in progress with no damaging frost to date.

POTATOES: October weather was unusually favorable for harvest of late potatoes and by November 1 most of the Nation's 379,886,000 bushel potato crop had been harvested. The crop now indicated exceeds the 1936-45 average by about 3 3/4 million bushels and is about 1 3/4 million bushels larger than the October estimate. However, 1947 production will be almost 100 million bushels smaller than the record crop of 475,969,000 bushels harvested in 1946.

In the 29 late potato States, production is estimated at 287,885,000 bushels. This is 19 percent below the 1946 crop of 357,389,000 bushels and 2 percent below the 294,261,000 bushel average. Quality of the 1947 crop is generally good. However, there is more than the usual percentage of small-sized tuber in Michigan; growers in the northern part of the Red River Valley have had some trouble with "hollow heart"; and in some areas of Wisconsin freeze damage was heavier than usual.

Despite a late start, digging of the Aroostook County, Maine crop was completed about the usual time as practically no time was lost because of unfavorable weather. The yield now estimated for Maine exceeds by 10 bushels the yield indicated by diggings to October 1. In northern New England losses from freezes were small but more than in 1946. Harvest is complete in upstate New York where early frost prevented full sizing of tubers and yields are a little short of pre-harvest expectations. By November 1 nearly all of the Pennsylvania crop was out of the ground as dry October weather favored rapid harvest.

Production in the central part of the United States is slightly lower than indicated last month despite some improvement in the North Dakota, Indiana and

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Iowa crops. Harvest of the Michigan crop is practically complete. Yields are below earlier expectations in most Michigan areas because frost killed many vines before tubers had attained proper size. The Minnesota crop was harvested with favorable weather in all areas except the northern counties of the Red River Valley. A record-high yield has been harvested in North Dakota, although rains delayed digging during part of October.

In the Western States, production now indicated is slightly higher than the October 1 estimate. Reduced yields in Nebraska and Idaho were more than offset by yields that exceed earlier expectations in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Oregon. In Nebraska, yields of nonirrigated potatoes were reduced by dry weather during the growing season. In Montana, all of the commercial crop and most of the farm crop has been harvested. Harvest of the Idaho crop is practically complete with minimum freeze damage. Yields in Idaho are below average because of the short growing season in certain areas. The 260 bushel yield indicated for Colorado exceeds the previous record-high yield by 30 bushels. Quality is very good in the San Luis Valley and the Western Slope areas of Colorado. In Washington, growers will continue digging late-planted potatoes through November. Harvest of the Oregon crop is practically complete. Despite yields below those of 1946 in the Klamath area, the Oregon yield should equal the record of 250 bushels harvested in 1944 and 1946.

In California, the crop in the Tularelake section is in storage. Size of tubers in that area is smaller than usual because of summer frosts. Digging is about complete in the Delta district. The fall planted acreage in the San Joaquin Valley and in southern California has made satisfactory growth but the date of killing frost will determine yields.

Production in the 8 intermediate and 12 early potato States is placed at 92,001,000 bushels, compared with 118,580,000 bushels in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 81,860,000 bushels. There is no material change from the production previously estimated for these States.

SWEET POTATOS: The 58,316,000 bushel sweetpotato crop now indicated is somewhat lower than expected prior to harvest. It is 13 percent smaller than last year's production and 9 percent below average. Digging was very active in October, but in the South considerable acreage grown for home consumption remains to be harvested. Above-average yields are being realized in New Jersey and the South Atlantic States but yields elsewhere are generally below average. Only in Virginia and Florida are yields above those of 1946.

Growth of the New Jersey crop was cut short by frost the last week of September. Harvest in this State was practically completed by October 25 and yields were considerably below preharvest expectations. Rail shipments from Virginia and the Eastern Shore of Maryland are considerably above those to this date last year. About two-thirds of the rail shipments from these States were purchased by the Government under the price support programs. In North Carolina, October weather was unfavorable for harvest and the record-high yield per acre indicated a month ago was not achieved. Sweetpotato yields in north Georgia were reduced by the hot, dry weather that continued into October.

Estimated yields for each of the South Central States except Kentucky and Tennessee equal or exceed those indicated a month ago. Digging of the Kentucky and Tennessee crop is nearing completion and harvest of the Alabama crop is well under way.

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In Mississippi, October conditions favored additional growth. By November 1 a large part of the Mississippi acreage had been harvested. Less than one-half the Arkansas crop has been dug. Harvest of the Louisiana crop is nearing completion, even though growers generally delayed digging to allow the crop to attain better size. Rail shipments from Louisiana are only about 60 percent of shipments to November 1, 1946. Harvest is active in all producing areas of Texas. Yields in that State were improved by late September and October rains.

SUGAR BEETS: A record crop of sugar beets is now in prospect -- 12,384,000 tons estimated from November 1 indications. The previous record was in 1940 when 12,194,000 tons were produced.

Prospects in Nebraska, Colorado, and California improved during October. The other important producing States either declined or remained unchanged from October 1. The present estimate compares with last year's production of 10,562,000 tons and the average of 9,617,000 tons.

In the Great Lakes Area, yields are turning out somewhat lower than previously expected. Adverse weather -- heavy floods in the late spring and prolonged drought during the summer -- apparently affected the crop more seriously than was evident last month. Satisfactory progress was made in harvesting during October. However, unusually high temperatures caused some deterioration of stacked beets.

In the important-producing Western States, the outlook continues favorable. Weather was generally favorable throughout the growing season and little disease or insect damage has been reported. Harvesting started about the usual time and a large part of the crop has now been dug. However, heavy rains interrupted harvesting operations in the non-irrigation areas during the latter part of October.

If the indicated production of sugar beets and cane materializes and sugar recovery is normal, about 2,320,000 tons of sugar (raw equivalent) or 2,168,000 tons (refined equivalent) would be produced from this year's continental cane and beet crops. This would consist of approximately 1,900,000 tons of beet sugar and 420,000 tons of cane sugar (raw values). Such a production would be about 19 percent above last year and the 1936-45 average. No official estimate of sugar production is made until December.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR & SEED: November 1 conditions indicate a production of sugarcane for sugar and seed of 5,459,000 tons. This is 284,000 tons below indications a month earlier and compares with 5,997,000 tons last year and the average of 6,049,000 tons.

In Louisiana, harvesting operations are in full swing. However, considerable difficulty is being encountered both in cutting and loading the cane because of the "crooked" stalks which resulted from the September hurricane. This storm likewise damaged the root system of a large part of the crop. The recently-planted cane (next year's crop) is badly in need of rain.

In Florida, a considerable part of the crop was "flattened out" or considerably twisted by the September hurricane. However, much of this cane will probably straighten out before harvest begins. Florida yield prospects are the same as last month.

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SUGARCANE SIRUP: The 1947 prospective production of sugarcane sirup is 19,365,000 gallons. This compares with 24,450,000 gallons last year and the average of 20,835,000 gallons. This would be the lowest production since 1942 when 18,416,000 gallons were produced.

Weather was generally unfavorable during the growing season. Dry weather persisted throughout the main-producing areas during much of the summer and the September hurricane did considerable damage in Mississippi and Louisiana.

TOBACCO: The November 1 estimate of production of all tobaccos, 2,191 million pounds is almost 2 percent above the forecast a month earlier and only about 5 percent below the all-time record crop of 1946.

The flue-cured crop is indicated at 1,345 million pounds, almost equal to production of last year when 1,352 million pounds were harvested. Marketing of types 14 and 13 is completed. About 90 percent of type 12 has been sold while about one-third of type 11 is still unsold.

Indicated production of burley tobacco, 525 million pounds, is 3 million higher than was forecast last month. This is about 14 percent below the record established last year when 614 million pounds were harvested. Most of this reduction from last year is due to reduced acreage, the yield per acre being only about 3 percent below that of 1946. Late reports indicate better yields in Maryland tobacco (type 32) than were indicated earlier. The estimated production of 34.6 million pounds, however, is considerably below the 40.5 million pounds grown in 1946.

The November 1 production prospects for dark tobaccos were little changed from a month earlier. Dark air-cured production, estimated at 42.3 million pounds is about 6 million pounds lower than last year's crop. A decrease from last year is also shown for fire-cured tobacco. The November 1 estimate shows 97.0 million pounds compared with 109.4 million in 1946.

The total production of cigar tobaccos is estimated at 146.9 million pounds about 2 million pounds lower than was indicated on October 1, largely because of losses due to poor curing weather in Connecticut. Pole sweat damage is reported to have been unusually heavy and to have reduced both yield and quality. Production of cigar tobaccos by classes gives fillers 67.6 million pounds, binders, 66.1 million pounds, and wrappers, 13.1 million pounds.

PASTURES: Lack of moisture held back fall growth of grass in northeastern, central, south central, and southwestern areas, and on November 1 farm pastures for the country as a whole were furnishing only fair feed for livestock. However, lateness of frost and generally mild fall weather prolonged the growing season and permitted full use to be made of available pasture and range feed. The condition of farm pastures on November 1 was 73 percent of normal, above average for the 1936-45 period, but moderately below a year ago, and much lower than condition on the same date of 1941, 1942, and 1945.

On November 1, pastures were very poor in much of the lower Mississippi Valley, southern Great Plains, and Southwest, with sizeable areas of severe to extreme drought in Texas and portions of adjacent States (see pasture map, page 6). In Texas, condition of pastures was 27 points lower than a year

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ago and 15 points below the 10-year average, while condition of ranges was the lowest for November 1 since 1934. Large areas in the western half of the State recorded less than 25 percent of normal October precipitation with resulting sharp deterioration of range and pasture feed during the month. In Louisiana, New Mexico and Arizona pasture condition ranged from 16 to 23 points below a year ago and from 12 to 15 points below average for November 1. In much of Oklahoma and Arkansas, pastures suffered severely from drought, but condition was not much different from a year ago or from the November 1 average. In most of the Central and Lower Great Plains, where dry weather has hindered germination of fall planted grains wheat pastures were furnishing very little feed for livestock and prospects for wheat pastures were poor. In some scattered sections, including northeastern Colorado, a few west central counties in Kansas, and parts of Nebraska, wheat pasture prospects were fair to good.

In most parts of the Northern Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, and Pacific Coast States, pasture condition on November 1 was good to excellent and range feed supplies were ample to abundant. October rains in Idaho, Washington and Oregon materially aided growth of fall grass at lower elevations. In northern California rain and warm weather gave new feed an unusually good start, but in southern sections of the State, growth was held back by dry weather.

In the northeastern part of the country, where the grazing season is drawing to a close, a dry fall materially reduced late pasture feed available for livestock and encouraged the shift of milk cows to winter rations earlier than usual. From Maryland and Pennsylvania, northeastward, November 1 pasture condition ranged from 15 to 38 points below a year ago and mostly from 10 to 20 points below average. In contrast, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin November 1 pasture condition was much better than a year ago, when severe drought prevailed in much of the western Lake Region. Unusually mild weather permitted late grazing of livestock over most North Central areas.

MILK PRODUCTION: October milk production on United States farms this year totaled 8.9 billion pounds, slightly lower than in the 1944-46 period but higher than in previous years. Production was down 4 percent from last month, the same as the 1936-45 average drop from September to October. For each of the last 20 months including this October, monthly milk production per cow has been highest on record dating back to 1930. October temperatures were considerably above normal all over the country and fine Indian summer weather was very favorable to milk production. However, the present very high level of milk production per cow has failed to offset the declining number of milk cows in relation to human population.

October milk production per capita averaged 2.00 pounds per day, the lowest for the month since 1939. Per capita milk production has fallen below 2.00 pounds for the month only 4 times in the last 17 years.

Total milk production for the first 10 months of 1947 was 104 billion pounds compared with 103 billion pounds for the same period last year.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow on November 1 averaged 13.54 pounds, highest in 23 years of record for the date, 1 percent above a year ago and 9 percent above the 1936-45 average for November 1. Warm dry fall weather has been favorable for milk cows and enabled them to utilize forage to good advantage. Close culling also has helped maintain the high rate of milk flow. Production per cow on November 1 was above a year ago in all regions, except the West North Central States where production was 3 percent below the 1946 level, and was well above the 1936-45 average for the date in all regions.

The seasonal decline of 6 percent in rate of milk production per cow from October 1 to November 1 was the same as the 1936-45 average decline for this period.

The proportion of crop correspondents' milk cows reported in production on November 1 averaged 68 percent, highest for the date in 6 years but lower than in any year from 1934 through 1941. In the South Atlantic and Western States, the percentage of cows milked was slightly above the 1936-45 average percent milked for November 1, and in the other regions, slightly below the average. The decline in percent milked from October 1 to November 1 was about average for this period.

Of the 21 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made, October milk production was the highest on record in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, and second highest in Wisconsin, Missouri, and Tennessee. However, in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon milk production for October was below the 10-year average. Several of these States including North Dakota, Washington, and Oregon had a record high milk production per cow, but total production was held down by reduced milk cow numbers. In Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, October milk production totaled 1,051 million pounds; in Minnesota, 505 million pounds; in Iowa, 458 million pounds; in Pennsylvania, 439 million pounds; and in Michigan, 434 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Oct. average: 1936-45	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1947	Oct. 1947	State	Oct. average: 1936-45	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1947	Oct. 1947
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	78	84	88	85	Va.	135	159	184	175
Pa.	380	425	462	439	N.C.	114	123	136	127
Ind.	275	301	313	304	S.C.	46	47	51	46
Ill.	403	421	399	400	Tenn.	160	174	216	177
Mich.	392	440	453	434	Okla.	180	176	184	173
Wis.	919	1,026	1,124	1,051	Mont.	53	59	54	47
Minn.	526	510	510	505	Idaho	98	95	101	95
Iowa	467	495	469	458	Utah	46	51	49	49
Mo.	283	351	350	345	Wash.	156	153	163	154
N.Dak.	137	129	152	129	Oreg.	104	97	106	101
Kans.	213	211	203	188	Other				
					States	3,297	3,471	3,546	3,438
					U. S.	8,462	8,982	9,313	8,920

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

November 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POULTRY & EGG PRODUCTION: Excellent weather throughout the country and attractive egg prices resulted in a relatively high egg production during October. Farm flocks laid 3,457,000,000 eggs during October -- 8 percent more than in October last year, and 38 percent above the 1936-45 average production. Egg production was above last year in all regions. Increases over October 1946 ranged from 1 percent in the West North Central States to 20 percent in the North Atlantic States. Production for the month was record high in all regions except the South Central States where it was exceeded by production in the years 1943, 1944 and 1945. Total production during the first 10 months of this year was 48,439,000,000 eggs -- 1 percent less than during the same period last year, but 21 percent above average. The 10-months' production was above that of last year in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic States and below in the West North Central, South Central and Western States.

Egg production per layer in October was 9.8 eggs compared with 9.2 eggs last year and an average of 7.9 eggs. The rate of lay was the highest of record for October for the United States and for all regions. Mild weather, better care and feeding in response to attractive egg prices, and early entry of pullets into the laying flocks were reported as factors conducive to the high rate of lay. The average rate of lay during the first 10 months of this year for the country as a whole was 140 eggs compared with 137 eggs last year and the average of 126 eggs.

Layers in farm flocks during October averaged 351,394,000 birds -- 2 percent more than in October last year and 12 percent above average. Increases in the number of layers over a year ago were 13 percent in the North Atlantic States, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic and Western States. The October number of layers was 4 percent below last year in the South Central and 1 percent below in the West North Central States. Numbers of layers increased 9 percent from October 1 to November 1 this year compared with an increase of 10 percent last year.

Potential layers on farms November 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 491,152,000 birds -- 1 percent more than a year ago but 8 percent below the 1941-45 average. Increases in holdings on November 1 were 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and in the Western States and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. Numbers were below a year ago in the West North Central and South Central States decreasing 3 percent and 4 percent respectively. The seasonal decrease in potential layers from October 1 to November 1 for the United States was 8 percent, the same as last year and compares with the 1941-45 average decrease of 6 percent.

There were 124,902,000 pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 -- 1 percent less than a year ago. Pullets moved into laying flocks early. Pullets not of laying age decreased about 37 percent from October 1 to November 1 this year, the same as last year and compares with the 1941-45 average decrease of 29 percent.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/ (THOUSANDS)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1941-45	70,253	104,492	156,943	47,955	105,657	46,772	532,071
1946	63,985	95,054	149,460	46,025	93,045	40,151	487,720
1947	69,449	98,714	144,880	47,176	89,317	41,616	491,152

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1.

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1941-45	20,465	31,718	54,880	14,040	29,660	13,136	163,899
1946	15,175	23,418	44,752	11,872	23,060	8,084	126,361
1947	14,488	25,124	42,585	12,645	22,070	7,990	124,902

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 12, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 55.3 cents a dozen, compared with 51.5 cents a year ago and 53.0 cents the mid-September average. Since April monthly egg prices this year have been the highest in 38 years of record. Demand was good for fresh eggs early in October and prices rose. Later prices broke sharply.

Chicken prices on October 15 averaged 26.6 cents per pound live weight compared with 34.4 cents a year earlier, 27.9 cents a month earlier and the 1936-45 average of 17.9 cents. Live poultry markets were weak throughout the month. Supplies were large and demand was poor.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 34.7 cents per pound live weight compared with 40.2 cents a year ago and an average of 21.6 cents. Prices increased 0.9 cents per pound during the month compared with an increase of 6.0 cents last year and an average increase of 0.6 cents. Live turkey markets were unsettled during October. Prices tended moderately lower during the latter half of the month.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$4.71 per 100 pounds. Feed costs are almost a dollar a bag higher than a year ago. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationship in mid-October was less favorable for the month than in any year since records began in 1924. The turkey-feed ratio is the least favorable since 1936.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

November 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946 Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946 Preliminary 1947	1946 Preliminary 1947	1946 Preliminary 1947
		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.7	37.0	40.0	537	407	400
N. H.	41.6	41.0	42.0	578	533	546
Vt.	38.2	40.0	38.0	2,608	2,320	2,166
Mass.	41.2	43.0	45.0	1,705	1,634	1,620
R. I.	38.0	39.0	39.0	330	312	312
Conn.	40.2	44.0	45.0	1,966	2,200	2,115
N. Y.	35.3	39.0	33.0	23,748	26,637	20,526
N. J.	38.0	45.0	41.0	7,291	8,505	7,134
Pa.	40.6	43.0	42.5	53,974	59,340	57,460
Ohio	45.5	49.0	42.0	157,149	178,409	142,212
Ind.	44.0	51.0	45.0	186,996	231,489	194,895
Ill.	45.8	57.0	39.0	380,023	514,368	351,936
Mich.	34.4	28.0	28.5	55,526	50,512	44,716
Wis.	37.8	44.0	42.0	91,368	111,980	106,890
Minn.	37.9	44.0	37.0	185,498	239,888	196,692
Iowa	47.6	60.0	35.0	481,458	661,620	347,340
Mo.	27.6	37.0	24.0	118,154	171,976	105,264
N. Dak.	19.4	21.5	21.0	21,260	25,542	22,449
S. Dak.	19.5	30.0	19.5	64,525	120,300	75,894
Nebr.	20.0	29.0	21.0	153,843	231,362	152,775
Kans.	18.8	21.0	17.5	54,852	63,231	42,158
Del.	29.3	31.5	31.0	3,894	4,536	4,340
Md.	34.5	38.0	36.0	16,669	17,328	16,092
Va.	26.4	32.5	35.0	34,900	36,368	39,550
W. Va.	30.3	34.0	40.0	11,896	10,200	12,000
N. C.	21.0	27.0	30.0	49,302	58,914	65,460
S. C.	15.0	19.0	20.0	24,290	27,493	28,660
Ga.	11.3	13.5	14.5	44,229	44,145	47,894
Fla.	10.4	10.0	11.5	7,512	6,910	7,946
Ky.	26.2	36.5	34.0	66,809	81,979	74,086
Tenn.	24.4	30.0	28.5	63,227	65,670	62,386
Ala.	13.6	15.5	16.0	44,255	42,005	45,088
Miss.	16.0	16.5	15.5	45,046	36,465	35,619
Ark.	17.2	21.0	16.0	33,723	30,912	21,440
La.	15.7	15.0	14.0	22,091	15,000	13,440
Okla.	16.3	17.5	18.0	27,644	25,882	22,356
Tex.	15.8	17.0	16.0	71,963	55,012	48,672
Mont.	15.0	14.0	20.0	2,643	2,520	3,680
Idaho	43.2	42.0	43.0	1,837	1,092	989
Wyo.	12.6	16.5	15.0	1,664	1,122	1,020
Colo.	14.0	21.0	23.0	13,098	14,343	13,984
N. Mex.	13.6	16.0	14.0	2,551	2,256	2,016
Ariz.	10.8	11.0	11.0	375	352	352
Utah	28.4	28.0	35.0	702	588	840
Nev.	30.8	35.0	34.0	86	70	68
Wash.	39.2	52.0	52.0	1,099	884	884
Oreg.	32.7	35.5	38.0	1,789	1,172	1,140
Calif.	32.2	32.0	32.0	2,419	2,144	1,920
U. S.	29.4	37.1	29.0	2,639,102	3,287,927	2,442,422

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 12, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	15.4	20.0	18.0	117	120	126
Vt.	19.0	22.0	15.0	21	22	15
N.Y.	17.1	19.0	13.5	2,289	2,147	1,714
Pa.	18.6	21.0	15.5	2,299	2,394	1,860
Ohio	17.2	20.0	16.0	258	340	784
Ind.	13.6	15.0	13.5	146	90	162
Ill.	15.0	16.0	12.0	78	80	192
Mich.	15.2	13.5	13.0	401	243	702
Wis.	14.0	14.0	15.5	220	266	326
Minn.	12.7	14.0	12.0	365	588	696
Iowa	14.8	15.0	12.0	60	45	72
Mo.	11.6	11.0	11.0	12	11	22
N.Dak.	11.2	13.0	15.0	52	78	90
S.Dak.	10.8	14.0	11.0	31	70	66
Md.	19.6	23.5	15.0	104	118	75
Va.	15.4	17.5	16.0	126	105	96
W.Va.	18.0	19.0	19.0	231	133	152
N.C.	15.0	16.0	17.0	65	48	51
Ky.	11.6	14.0	15.0	24	42	45
Tenn.	13.8	16.5	14.5	46	165	160
U.S.	16.8	18.2	14.2	6,954	7,105	7,406

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	1/ 26.6	30.0	23.0	1/ 53	60	46
Ill.	26.4	30.0	26.0	44	30	26
Iowa	22.1	20.0	16.0	74	20	16
Mo.	17.6	22.0	16.0	1,071	968	640
N.Dak.	1/ 14.4	13.0	15.0	1/ 67	52	60
S.Dak.	9.8	16.0	9.0	1,170	592	270
Nebr.	14.2	18.0	15.0	2,159	918	555
Kans.	13.5	13.5	14.5	18,253	11,488	10,860
Ala.	--	21.0	20.0	--	420	540
Ark.	14.1	15.5	15.5	146	124	108
La.	15.6	17.0	15.0	25	17	15
Okla.	11.1	11.5	10.5	8,398	7,314	6,006
Tex.	16.1	16.0	16.5	50,164	73,742	57,849
Colo.	11.3	13.0	15.0	1,893	2,483	2,265
N.Mex.	12.6	10.4	10.5	2,810	1,127	1,344
Ariz.	32.1	36.0	50.0	1,047	1,872	1,750
Calif.	35.4	38.0	36.0	4,775	5,510	3,600
U.S.	15.2	15.8	15.2	22,124	106,737	85,950
1/ Short-time average.						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

November 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BROOMCORN

		Yield per acre				Production	
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary	
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	
Pounds				Tons			
Ill.	532	600	500	7,070	3,300	2,000	
Kans.	250	260	240	2,430	1,800	1,100	
Okla.	307	310	300	12,000	16,100	11,200	
Tex.	299	360	375	4,460	5,900	5,600	
Colo.	244	250	260	9,140	13,500	9,000	
N. Mex.	245	235	240	6,810	3,300	3,000	
U.S.	302	295	306	41,920	43,900	31,900	

RICE

		Yield per acre				Production	
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary	
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	
Bushels				Thousand bushels			
Ark.	50.8	45.0	47.0	11,118	14,400	16,544	
La.	39.9	38.5	35.0	21,243	22,676	21,035	
Tex.	48.0	43.0	53.0	14,877	17,716	23,373	
Calif.	66.3	68.0	70.0	10,982	16,728	16,030	
U.S.	47.4	45.6	47.4	58,220	71,520	76,932	

PASTURE

Condition November 1				Condition November 1			
State	Average			State	Average		
	1936-45	1946	1947		1936-45	1946	1947
Percent				Percent			
Maine	76	79	60	W. Va.	73	64	73
N.H.	77	81	55	N. C.	70	80	88
Vt.	79	86	60	S. C.	61	75	73
Mass.	76	91	53	Ca.	65	73	74
R. I.	73	94	58	Fla.	74	78	63
Conn.	72	86	68	Ky.	64	82	78
N. Y.	76	82	65	Tenn.	61	72	63
N. J.	67	78	56	Ala.	64	77	64
Pa.	72	81	64	Miss.	66	79	64
Ohio	72	65	84	Ark.	63	61	62
Ind.	71	63	82	La.	74	80	60
Ill.	74	84	76	Okla.	63	65	62
Mich.	75	56	78	Tex.	69	81	54
Wis.	75	72	79	Mont.	77	85	91
Minn.	68	77	74	Idaho	83	86	95
Iowa	81	95	70	Wyo.	80	85	92
Mo.	65	75	68	Colo.	75	78	92
N. Dak.	63	74	81	N. Mex.	73	81	53
S. Dak.	63	88	80	Ariz.	81	85	69
Nebr.	62	83	79	Utah	78	78	92
Kans.	66	75	68	Nev.	85	93	88
Del.	70	87	72	Wash.	77	83	90
Md.	71	86	57	Oreg.	78	84	90
Va.	71	80	33	Calif.	77	72	75
				U.S.	71	78	73

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

November 1, 1947

3:00 PM. (U.S.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.2	18.0	18.0	13,423	16,254	15,426
Ind.	17.5	19.0	19.0	16,294	25,346	27,455
Ill.	20.6	23.5	19.0	50,239	75,036	64,387
Mich.	15.8	15.0	18.0	1,248	1,290	1,404
Wis.	14.3	12.5	14.0	410	412	448
Minn.	14.4	17.5	15.0	2,025	10,675	13,950
Iowa	18.9	23.0	14.5	20,115	34,960	26,202
Mo.	12.8	20.0	13.0	4,194	14,360	10,569
Kans.	9.9	11.0	8.5	1,070	2,178	1,760
Va.	13.8	16.5	15.0	832	1,106	1,530
N. C.	11.4	13.5	14.5	2,219	2,862	3,335
Ky.	13.1	18.0	16.5	583	1,566	1,320
Tenn.	10.4	18.0	15.5	378	810	775
Miss.	10.4	15.0	14.0	806	1,050	1,610
Ark.	12.8	18.5	12.5	1,787	5,458	3,750
Other States	11.8	14.3	13.5	2,263	3,362	3,758
U. S.	18.2	20.5	16.6	117,886	196,725	177,379

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,010	980	1,100	81	49	66
New York	887	1,200	1,100	1,189	1,428	1,441
Michigan	839	740	600	4,404	3,841	3,174
Minnesota	526	500	500	22	15	10
Total N. E.	845	826	702	5,724	5,333	4,691
North Dakota	--	600	850	--	6	8
Nebraska	1,364	1,600	1,450	454	992	942
Montana	1,226	1,400	1,400	276	322	378
Wyoming	1,266	1,450	1,350	864	1,305	1,485
Idaho	1,534	1,700	1,550	1,871	2,142	2,325
Washington 3/	1,082	1,075	1,250	28	43	50
Total N. W.	1,400	1,572	1,453	3,512	4,810	5,183
Colorado	539	650	840	1,676	1,618	2,528
New Mexico	321	270	220	694	308	286
Arizona	455	900	550	58	117	88
Utah	644	400	200	35	24	63
Total S. W.	455	541	653	2,467	2,067	2,965
California Limal	1,354	1,342	1,350	2,187	2,000	2,052
California Other	1,178	1,184	1,200	2,423	1,527	1,532
Total Calif.	1,258	1,267	1,273	4,610	3,527	3,984
United States	889	927	932	16,312	15,727	16,828

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

November 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (T.S.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Virginia	1,148	1,275	1,230	169,892	191,250	199,260
N. Carolina	1,168	925	1,200	304,772	272,875	350,400
Tennessee	722	850	725	61,322	41,250	41,350
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,151	1,041	1,204	480,986	468,375	554,010
S. Carolina	622	650	650	15,831	16,900	13,000
Georgia	708	670	715	561,373	716,900	742,170
Florida	639	480	625	57,460	45,600	62,500
Alabama	698	550	650	269,178	259,600	285,350
Mississippi	401	350	325	10,584	51,250	41,875
Total (S.E. area)	693	622	687	914,426	1,044,250	1,107,895
Arkansas	368	375	340	7,882	3,375	2,720
Louisiana	356	280	280	4,118	1,120	1,120
Oklahoma	452	530	490	49,150	117,130	124,460
Texas	446	515	425	211,538	395,005	319,600
New Mexico	1/1,031	1,025	1,100	1/6,836	7,175	15,400
Total (S.W. area)	445	520	449	277,473	523,805	463,300
United States	719	649	685	1,672,885	2,036,430	2,125,205
1/ Short-time average.						

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Yield per acre		Preliminary
	Average	1946	
	1936-45	1947	
	Bushels		
Indiana	6.0	7.0	7.0
Illinois	5.8	6.0	5.0
Missouri	6.6	7.0	7.0
Kansas	7.2	5.0	5.0
Virginia	6.1	8.0	7.0
North Carolina	4.7	5.5	5.0
South Carolina	4.1	4.5	5.0
Georgia	4.6	4.5	5.0
Florida	8.4	10.0	9.0
Kentucky	5.4	6.0	5.0
Tennessee	5.5	6.5	6.5
Alabama	5.4	6.0	6.0
Mississippi	5.7	6.0	6.5
Arkansas	5.3	5.5	5.0
Louisiana	4.3	5.0	5.0
Oklahoma	5.6	6.0	7.0
Texas	6.7	8.0	8.0
United States	5.2	5.8	5.9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

November 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	1,527	1,517	1,541	8,640	10,314	11,402
Conn.	1,337	1,342	1,286	21,488	24,431	24,570
N.Y.	1,342	1,350	1,350	1,187	1,080	1,350
Pa.	1,423	1,560	1,551	44,826	59,124	61,100
Ohio	995	1,064	1,182	24,934	21,060	22,335
Ind.	997	1,296	1,246	10,155	13,610	12,460
Wis.	1,447	1,475	1,468	30,158	41,735	35,664
Minn.	1,170	1,250	1,200	638	875	720
Mo.	988	1,125	950	5,746	7,425	5,320
Kans.	932	1,150	970	288	345	291
Md.	740	900	800	28,499	40,500	34,560
Va.	910	1,209	1,118	115,744	178,821	164,970
W. Va.	891	1,070	1,250	2,634	3,424	3,500
N.C.	961	1,142	1,126	607,802	927,425	924,845
S.C.	981	1,185	1,060	102,534	171,825	152,640
Ga.	946	1,045	1,190	80,436	110,537	131,815
Fla.	890	947	996	16,780	22,251	25,190
Ky.	941	1,218	1,162	337,468	505,885	430,195
Tenn.	935	1,295	1,214	107,937	170,975	147,230
Ala.	1/ 809	720	850	1/ 300	288	340
La.	442	500	415	174	150	249
U.S.	271	1,180	1,145	1,548,382	2,312,080	2,190,746

1/ Short-time average.

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
		Gallons			Thousand gallons	
Ind.	73	75	75	184	150	150
Ill.	55	65	55	108	195	165
Wis.	1/ 70	62	67	71	62	67
Iowa	108	129	85	335	387	255
Mo.	49	55	42	440	385	294
Kans.	41	51	51	68	102	102
Va.	66	66	70	208	198	210
W. Va.	65	68	75	155	136	140
N.C.	65	81	72	774	1,215	1,008
S.C.	49	58	49	536	580	441
Ga.	55	53	59	1,097	689	744
Ky.	61	85	74	829	1,360	1,332
Tenn.	60	80	60	1,115	1,520	1,020
Ala.	60	63	61	1,911	1,827	1,952
Miss.	71	70	77	1,750	1,400	1,925
Ark.	48	60	40	924	1,200	800
La.	52	40	35	169	80	70
Okla.	37	47	33	182	188	132
Tex.	49	50	58	682	400	406
U.S.	58.5	67.5	61.1	11,537	12,074	11,423

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.F.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	Production	
		Average 1936-45	1946			Average 1936-45	1946
Pounds							
Thousand pounds							
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	885	1,190	1,100	84,224	138,040	129,800
North Carolina	11	891	1,120	1,060	218,714	348,320	336,020
Total Old Belt	11	889	1,139	1,071	302,938	486,360	465,820
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	1,000	1,150	1,175	307,988	454,250	463,825
North Carolina	13	1,013	1,150	1,100	71,274	110,400	104,500
South Carolina	13	981	1,185	1,060	102,534	171,825	152,640
Total South Carolina Belt	13	994	1,171	1,076	173,809	282,225	257,140
Georgia	14	945	1,045	1,190	79,450	109,725	130,900
Florida	14	858	940	980	13,508	19,176	21,560
Alabama	14	798	720	850	1/ 219	288	340
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	931	1,027	1,154	93,155	129,189	152,800
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	950	1,137	1,115	877,891	1,352,021	1,374,585
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	848	1,100	950	15,294	17,160	14,820
Kentucky	22	882	1,150	1,100	15,030	17,250	16,500
Tennessee	22	928	1,200	985	32,375	46,300	38,415
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	913	1,186	1,017	47,405	64,050	54,915
Kentucky	23	883	1,150	1,075	16,053	23,000	22,575
Tennessee	23	914	1,050	1,050	4,254	4,935	4,515
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	889	1,131	1,071	20,307	27,935	27,090
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	876	1,050	1,050	716	210	210
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	895	1,157	1,020	83,722	109,355	97,035
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A, Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	937	1,040	1,150	13,221	14,872	14,835
Indiana	31	999	1,300	1,250	9,873	13,390	12,250
Missouri	31	988	1,125	950	5,746	7,425	5,320
Kansas	31	932	1,150	970	288	345	291
Virginia	31	1,216	1,575	1,600	13,600	19,683	17,760
West Virginia	31	891	1,070	1,250	2,684	3,424	3,500
North Carolina	31	1,124	1,475	1,550	9,825	14,455	15,500
Kentucky	31	948	1,225	1,175	274,828	427,525	357,200
Tennessee	31	1,020	1,360	1,350	67,254	112,890	98,550
Total Burley Belt	31	971	1,256	1,223	397,392	614,004	525,206
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	740	900	800	28,499	40,500	34,560
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	952	1,226	1,184	425,891	654,504	559,766

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	Production 1946	Preliminary 1947
		Average 1936-45	1946				
		Thousand pounds					
Pounds							
3B Dark Air-cured							
Indiana	35	908	1,100	1,050	282	220	210
Kentucky	35	950	1,240	1,150	15,657	21,700	18,860
Tennessee	35	962	1,200	1,150	4,054	6,360	5,750
Total One Sucker	35	950	1,230	1,149	19,993	28,280	24,820
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	928	1,200	1,100	15,184	16,200	14,850
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	864	1,035	925	2,625	3,933	2,590
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	935	1,201	1,115	37,803	48,413	42,260
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,422	1,560	1,550	44,358	58,188	60,140
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,064	1,125	1,250	11,712	6,188	7,500
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/ 1,318	1,504	1,510	56,363	64,376	67,640
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,572	1,520	1,600	157	152	160
Connecticut	51	1,561	1,570	1,500	11,931	13,502	13,350
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,561	1,569	1,501	12,088	13,654	13,510
Massachusetts	52	1,649	1,660	1,730	7,430	8,466	9,342
Connecticut	52	1,581	1,560	1,600	4,006	3,900	4,320
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,623	1,627	1,687	11,436	12,366	13,662
New York	53	1,342	1,350	1,350	1,187	1,080	1,350
Pennsylvania	53	1,563	1,560	1,600	469	936	960
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,400	1,440	1,444	1,655	2,016	2,310
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,436	1,450	1,450	15,970	20,735	14,500
Wisconsin	55	1,458	1,500	1,480	14,188	21,000	21,164
Minnesota	55	1,170	1,250	1,200	638	875	720
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,443	1,488	1,459	14,826	21,875	21,884
Georgia	56	932	1,050	1,100	166	105	110
Florida	56	976	1,050	1,100	428	105	110
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	964	1,050	1,100	595	210	220
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,495	1,511	1,509	56,571	70,856	66,086
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	998	1,060	1,000	1,053	1,696	1,900
Connecticut	61	940	990	920	5,551	7,029	6,900
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	948	1,003	936	6,603	8,725	8,800
Georgia	62	1,003	1,010	1,150	692	707	805
Florida	62	1,035	990	1,100	2,678	2,970	3,520
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,029	994	1,109	3,370	3,677	4,325
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	974	1,000	957	9,973	12,402	13,125
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,352	1,446	1,471	122,908	147,634	146,851
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	442	500	415	174	150	249
UNITED STATES	ALL	971	1,180	1,145	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,190,746

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1936-45	Production 2/		Preliminary 1947
		1945	1946	
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	643	149	767	930
New Hampshire	730	175	456	838
Vermont	601	144	424	799
Massachusetts	2,495	465	2,000	2,864
Rhode Island	238	68	129	187
Connecticut	1,314	467	1,111	1,273
New York	14,700	2,160	15,116	15,045
New Jersey	2,887	1,575	2,970	1,935
Pennsylvania	7,853	2,375	8,568	6,612
Total North Atlantic	31,460	7,578	31,541	30,483
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	897	258	682	596
Maryland	1,727	702	1,872	1,072
Virginia	10,196	3,800	12,975	5,010
West Virginia	4,125	1,998	5,075	2,820
North Carolina	1,011	194	1,248	763
Total South Atlantic	17,956	6,952	21,852	10,066
Total Eastern States	49,417	14,530	53,393	40,549
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	4,379	780	2,350	3,038
Indiana	1,399	730	1,174	1,489
Illinois	2,908	2,332	3,573	4,187
Michigan	7,132	1,250	7,560	6,600
Wisconsin	647	316	996	799
Minnesota	189	117	65	272
Iowa	201	58	124	108
Missouri	1,263	882	1,230	1,630
Nebraska	233	30	68	80
Kansas	638	224	514	255
Total North Central	18,989	6,828	17,654	18,266
South Central:				
Kentucky	224	220	278	276
Tennessee	337	405	328	396
Arkansas	616	264	677	156
Total North Central	1,227	894	1,333	1,428
Total Central States	20,216	7,722	18,987	20,394
Western States:				
Montana	281	241	50	238
Idaho	2,447	2,290	1,233	2,275
Colorado	1,593	1,275	1,100	1,568
New Mexico	710	500	955	620
Utah	470	486	364	505
Washington	26,955	26,530	32,710	33,480
Oregon	2,988	2,645	2,970	2,864
California	7,814	10,568	7,648	10,210
Total Western States	43,264	44,544	47,030	51,560
Total 35 States	112,896	66,796	119,410	112,503

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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Washington, D. C.,

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YEARS				
State	Average	1945	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45			1947
Thousand bushels				
Maine	7	1	7	9
New Hampshire	8	1	8	13
Vermont	3	2/	1	5
Massachusetts	52	15	44	73
Rhode Island	6	3	6	6
Connecticut	58	24	42	48
New York	975	288	693	960
New Jersey	46	22	23	20
Pennsylvania	430	130	345	262
Ohio	386	192	135	229
Indiana	198	159	142	154
Illinois	427	354	270	402
Michigan	976	140	696	564
Iowa	91	58	81	76
Missouri	260	222	148	216
Nebraska	21	12	27	27
Kansas	100	94	90	99
Delaware	6	3	3	4
Maryland	56	33	25	51
Virginia	328	61	353	280
West Virginia	90	18	104	46
North Carolina	298	233	299	298
South Carolina	132	157	126	127
Georgia	380	454	396	385
Florida	153	186	207	194
Kentucky	188	163	115	134
Tennessee	230	240	120	183
Alabama	306	416	343	288
Mississippi	354	351	347	350
Arkansas	166	204	195	204
Louisiana	183	228	235	207
Oklahoma	141	203	157	209
Texas	389	407	407	402
Idaho	60	59	64	70
Colorado	192	282	87	232
New Mexico	45	46	48	31
Arizona	10	5	9	3
Utah	151	223	115	205
Nevada	4	4	6	4
Washington, all	6,780	7,770	8,890	8,305
Bartlett	4,905	5,800	6,750	6,156
Other	1,876	1,970	2,140	2,149
Oregon, all	4,074	5,372	6,120	5,724
Bartlett	1,700	2,250	2,335	1,975
Other	2,374	3,122	3,785	3,749
California, all	10,751	14,209	12,918	14,251
Bartlett	9,421	12,292	11,168	12,209
Other	1,329	1,917	1,750	2,042
United States	22,510	32,042	34,447	35,350

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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GRAPES

State	Average	Production 1/		Preliminary
	1936-45	1945	1946	1947
Tons				
Massachusetts	335	200	300	350
Rhode Island	175	2/	2/	100
Connecticut	960	300	600	450
New York	53,350	31,300	64,500	60,000
New Jersey	2,270	900	2,400	1,900
Pennsylvania	15,820	6,000	19,500	17,500
Ohio	18,360	5,100	12,500	15,400
Indiana	2,610	1,300	1,900	2,400
Illinois	3,810	2,800	2,300	3,200
Michigan	34,180	13,500	31,000	45,900
Wisconsin	480	450	600	500
Iowa	3,020	3,000	2,700	2,600
Missouri	5,800	3,800	3,100	3,800
Nebraska	1,370	1,300	600	700
Kansas	2,290	2,300	1,600	1,900
Delaware	1,155	350	800	600
Maryland	335	100	300	250
Virginia	1,810	400	2,200	1,800
West Virginia	1,235	300	1,800	900
North Carolina	5,480	2,900	5,100	5,600
South Carolina	1,210	1,100	1,100	1,100
Georgia	1,820	2,300	2,200	2,600
Florida	515	350	350	350
Kentucky	1,850	1,000	1,700	1,500
Tennessee	2,250	1,900	2,100	2,400
Alabama	1,440	1,900	1,700	1,800
Arkansas	8,170	5,200	10,800	11,600
Oklahoma	2,210	1,200	1,700	1,600
Texas	1,890	1,300	1,400	1,300
Idaho	460	350	400	400
Colorado	510	600	150	600
New Mexico	1,190	1,600	1,300	1,400
Arizona	950	1,000	1,000	1,200
Utah	880	1,100	800	1,200
Washington	11,810	19,500	19,400	21,400
Oregon	1,920	1,700	1,600	1,500
California, all	2,385,000	2,663,000	2,918,000	2,811,000
Wine varieties	553,900	619,000	684,000	570,000
Table varieties	451,600	512,000	630,000	605,000
Raisin varieties	1,379,500	1,532,000	1,604,000	1,636,000
Raisins 3/	254,950	241,000	183,000	--
Not dried	359,700	568,000	872,000	--
United States	2,578,920	2,781,400	3,119,500	3,028,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 100 tons.

3/ Dried basis; 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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CITRUS FRUIT

CROP AND STATE	Condition November 1/			Production 1/			Indic. 1947
	Average 1936-45	1946	1947	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	
<u>ORANGES:</u>							
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
California, all	77	79	78	46,532	44,010	53,670	--
Navels, and Misc. 2/	76	78	77	18,203	17,680	19,670	19,400
Valencias	78	80	78	28,329	26,330	34,000	3/
Florida, all	72	78	70	33,030	49,800 7/	53,700	49,500
Early & Midseason	4/ 69	81	73	18,125	25,400	30,500	26,500
Valencias	4/ 59	75	68	14,905	24,400	23,200	23,000
Texas, all 2/	75	79	77	2,942	4,800	5,000	5,600
Early & Midseason	--	80	77	1,722	2,850	3,150	3,360
Valencias	--	78	76	1,220	1,920	1,850	2,240
Arizona, all 2/	73	77	63	697	1,210	1,200	1,060
Navels and Misc.	--	77	57	327	570	600	480
Valencias	--	77	69	371	640	600	580
Louisiana, all 2/	72	87	64	282	330	410	260
5 States 5/	75	79	75	83,488	100,150	113,280	--
Total Early & Midseason 6/	--	--	--	38,664	46,860	54,330	50,000
Total Valencias	--	--	--	44,824	53,290	52,650	--
<u>TANGERINES:</u>							
Florida	64	75	67	3,190	4,200 7/	4,700	4,300
<u>ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES</u>							
5 States 5/	--	--	--	86,678	104,350	118,680	--
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>							
Florida, all	62	69	67	22,830	32,000 7/	29,000	31,000
Seedless	4/ 63	72	66	8,840	14,000	14,000	14,000
Other	4/ 58	65	68	13,990	18,000	15,000	17,000
Texas, all	69	72	72	16,121	24,000 8/	23,300	24,500
Arizona, all	74	75	75	3,031	4,100 8/	4,100	4,100
California, all	76	78	76	2,611	3,350	3,240	--
Desert Valleys	4/ 80	78	76	1,115	1,220	1,240	1,200
Other	4/ 78	78	76	1,496	2,130	2,000	3/
4 States 5/	66	71	70	44,593	63,450	59,640	--
<u>LEMONS:</u>							
California 5/	75	74	77	12,186	14,450	13,500	14,100
<u>LIMES:</u>							
Florida 5/	67	55	42	135	200	170	190

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1947 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In Calif., and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 7/ Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions. Fla., Tangerines, 800,000 boxes; Grapefruit, 2,600,000 boxes; Oranges, 900,000 boxes. 8/ Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions; Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
November 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PECANS

State	Improved Varieties 1/			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Production			Production		
	Average :	1946	Prelim. :	Average :	1946	Prelim. :
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	15	3	17	611	137	683
Missouri	33	16	60	816	484	1,440
North Carolina	2,383	1,224	1,734	303	120	306
South Carolina	2,021	1,180	2,200	342	226	350
Georgia	22,037	13,000	21,357	3,928	3,000	4,068
Florida	2,228	2,650	1,840	1,658	1,876	1,226
Alabama	7,554	6,642	6,175	1,894	2,098	1,265
Mississippi	3,647	1,920	1,305	3,092	2,430	1,595
Arkansas	630	250	654	3,125	950	3,196
Louisiana	2,394	2,250	1,600	6,457	6,750	3,400
Oklahoma	996	1,100	2,000	16,014	5,900	26,800
Texas	2,582	3,400	2,700	23,023	19,100	18,300
12 States	46,519	33,635	41,642	61,265	43,071	62,629

State	All pecans		
	Production		
	Average :	1946	Preliminary :
	1936-45	1946	1947
	Thousand pounds		
Illinois	626	140	700
Missouri	849	500	1,500
North Carolina	2,686	1,344	2,040
South Carolina	2,364	1,406	2,550
Georgia	25,965	16,000	25,425
Florida	3,886	4,526	3,066
Alabama	9,448	8,740	7,440
Mississippi	6,739	4,350	2,900
Arkansas	3,755	1,200	3,850
Louisiana	8,851	9,080	5,000
Oklahoma	17,010	7,000	28,800
Texas	25,605	22,500	21,000
12 States	107,784	76,706	104,271

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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CRANBERRIES

State	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	Preliminary 1947
Barrels				
Massachusetts	424,900	478,000	553,000	485,000
New Jersey	83,500	49,000	101,000	70,000
Wisconsin	97,500	82,000	145,000	140,000
Washington	24,180	36,400	42,000	45,900
Oregon	8,750	11,400	16,100	15,500
5 States	638,830	656,800	857,100	756,400

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Average 1936-45	Production 1/ 1946	Preliminary 1947
Tons			
ALMONDS:			
California	17,470	37,800	29,200
WALNUTS:			
California	56,490	63,000	59,000
Oregon	4,960	8,900	6,500
2 States	61,450	71,900	65,500
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	3,694	7,300	7,400
Washington	616	1,150	1,100
2 States	4,310	8,450	8,500

Condition November 1 (Percent)

OLIVES:

California	56	53	46
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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POTATOES 1/						
GROUP	Yield per acre		Production			
AND	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary		
STATE	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES						
	Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Maine	278	355	325	47,572	77,745	60,450
New York, L. I.	226	330	330	12,616	23,760	20,460
New York, Upstate	110	190	150	15,760	18,810	12,150
Pennsylvania	120	158	163	20,184	20,066	17,930
3 Eastern	178.2	271.5	252.8	96,133	140,381	110,990
Michigan	101	123	95	20,976	18,327	11,875
Wisconsin	82	105	98	14,593	11,865	9,408
Minnesota	87	110	100	18,839	16,610	13,300
North Dakota	105	120	140	15,616	17,760	19,460
South Dakota	68	98	70	2,107	2,342	1,610
5 Central	93.1	114.2	107.9	72,131	67,404	55,653
Nebraska	128	175	160	9,657	11,725	8,960
Montana	108	130	130	1,798	2,080	2,210
Idaho	229	245	215	32,797	41,160	28,810
Wyoming	132	185	175	2,011	2,498	2,362
Colorado	182	230	260	14,871	19,780	18,980
Utah	167	185	190	2,419	2,775	2,660
Nevada	179	210	210	467	672	483
Washington	209	230	250	8,120	10,120	8,000
Oregon	211	250	250	8,620	13,000	10,250
California 1/	292	345	330	10,574	13,800	11,550
10 Western	195.6	233.0	225.6	91,334	117,610	94,265
TOTAL 18	145.6	201.9	190.1	252,598	325,325	260,208
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	152	190	180	1,192	1,159	954
Vermont	132	160	140	1,694	1,392	1,008
Massachusetts	146	165	190	2,749	3,498	3,458
Rhode Island	192	215	215	981	1,742	1,462
Connecticut	177	230	230	3,043	4,209	3,749
West Virginia	92	110	130	2,935	2,970	3,250
Ohio	105	140	130	9,539	7,560	5,850
Indiana	108	160	150	4,946	4,480	3,900
Illinois	82	98	90	2,754	1,764	1,440
Iowa	92	120	80	4,524	2,880	1,600
New Mexico	78	85	85	306	340	306
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	109.8	147.2	142.4	34,663	31,924	26,977
29 LATE STATES	140.4	195.4	184.3	294,261	357,389	287,385
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	170	207	220	9,988	14,076	13,200
Delaware	84	104	100	356	354	290
Maryland	103	132	144	2,246	2,244	2,074
Virginia 2/	114	157	146	8,706	10,676	9,052
Kentucky	82	108	100	3,540	3,996	3,300
Missouri	98	128	94	3,910	3,456	1,974
Kansas	87	102	101	2,200	1,632	1,414
Arizona	172	270	290	588	1,836	1,740
TOTAL 8						
INTERMEDIATE	116.1	157.4	154.9	31,533	38,270	33,044
37 LATE AND						
INTERMEDIATE	137.6	190.9	180.8	325,794	395,659	320,929

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd)

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Average	
STATE	1936-45	1946 Prelim. 1936-45 1947 Prelim.
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Bushels	Thousand bushels
North Carolina 2/	100 151 123	8,453 12,080 8,979
South Carolina	105 154 115	2,541 3,696 2,530
Georgia	62 83 79	1,450 1,909 1,580
Florida	126 159 108	3,973 6,249 2,959
Tennessee	75 92 92	3,121 3,404 2,852
Alabama	89 101 88	4,288 4,646 3,344
Mississippi	65 80 73	1,576 2,160 1,460
Arkansas	77 89 85	3,226 3,293 2,550
Louisiana	61 57 53	2,725 2,280 1,643
Oklahoma	68 75 72	1,948 1,500 1,152
Texas	76 111 102	4,009 5,883 4,488
California 1/	315 410 410	13,016 33,210 25,420
TOTAL 12	103.0 158.3 142.3	50,327 80,310 58,957
TOTAL U. S.	131.6 184.5 173.5	376,122 475,969 372,886

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ For 1946 estimates include 125,000 bushels from 455 acres in Virginia and 1,379,000 bushels from 4,470 acres in North Carolina unharvested but purchased by Government under price support program.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre	Production
Average		
1936-45	1946 Prelim. 1936-45 1947 Prelim.	1946 Prelim.
Bushels	Thousand bushels	
N. J.	132 170 143	2,062 2,720 2,288
Ind.	98 115 110	227 161 154
Ill.	87 80 75	295 208 165
Iowa	94 110 90	207 165 162
Mo.	90 110 85	728 770 595
Kans.	106 95 75	282 200 188
Del.	120 140 130	319 140 130
Md.	148 175 160	1,254 1,698 1,472
Va.	113 125 130	3,566 3,250 3,640
N. C.	102 120 115	7,847 7,680 8,050
S. C.	88 105 100	5,165 6,090 5,400
Ga.	73 90 82	7,180 7,020 6,724
Fla.	66 68 72	1,182 1,088 1,224
Ky.	82 86 75	1,360 1,118 900
Tenn.	93 105 83	3,886 3,150 2,241
Ala.	77 85 80	5,885 5,525 5,120
Miss.	88 92 82	5,801 5,152 4,510
Ark.	78 82 66	1,969 1,558 1,188
La.	81 90 75	8,267 10,800 7,275
Okla.	64 65 60	658 520 420
Tex.	82 90 85	4,828 6,570 5,270
Calif.	109 102 100	1,232 1,224 1,200
U. S.	87.2 93.3 90.3	64,200 66,807 58,316

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary:	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	19.6	17.9	15.5	5,238	4,923	4,386
Fla.	32.0	32.7	29.0	.811	1,074	1,073
Total	20.6	19.5	17.1	6,049	5,997	5,459

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary:	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.7	9.0	8.5	291	234	178
Mich.	8.6	8.6	7.1	803	814	504
Nebr.	12.5	13.8	12.5	808	825	912
Mont.	11.8	12.2	12.0	839	891	936
Idaho	14.2	16.8	16.5	846	1,274	1,732
Wyo.	11.8	11.7	12.0	489	421	468
Colo.	12.9	12.5	14.3	1,887	1,920	2,402
Utah	13.4	13.9	16.0	553	568	704
Calif. 1/	15.2	17.0	18.0	1,939	2,079	2,772
Other States	11.1	12.8	12.9	1,164	1,536	1,776
U.S.	12.3	13.2	13.9	9,617	10,562	12,384

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary:	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
S. C.	109	140	105	424	420	315
Ga.	140	175	130	4,200	4,025	3,960
Fla.	166	180	160	1,850	1,930	1,920
Ala.	112	135	110	2,777	2,430	2,090
Miss.	144	175	120	3,209	3,500	2,400
La.	267	275	210	7,671	11,825	8,400
Tex.	131	135	140	611	270	280
U.S.	165	204	164	20,835	24,450	19,365

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as of

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MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	1947
November 1				
Pounds				
Me.	13.5	14.7	15.3	14.6
N. H.	14.6	14.8	14.4	15.4
Vt.	13.4	13.7	14.2	14.0
Mass.	17.0	17.1	18.2	16.3
Conn.	17.1	16.3	17.7	16.4
N. Y.	16.0	16.3	17.5	18.1
N. J.	18.6	18.8	19.4	19.2
Pa.	15.7	16.4	16.6	17.1
N. Atl.	15.92	16.22	17.07	17.42
Ohio	14.4	14.8	15.2	16.2
Ind.	13.5	14.6	14.8	15.2
Ill.	13.8	14.7	14.9	15.0
Mich.	16.0	16.8	17.7	17.3
Wis.	14.1	15.1	14.3	14.8
E. N. Cent.	14.31	15.31	15.21	15.54
Minn.	12.4	12.3	12.8	13.1
Iowa	12.7	13.7	15.1	14.1
Mo.	9.6	10.6	11.6	12.0
N. Dak.	10.0	9.6	10.9	11.1
S. Dak.	9.7	9.6	10.8	9.7
Nebr.	11.4	11.1	12.8	12.0
Kans.	11.7	11.6	12.8	12.1
W. N. Cent.	11.31	11.53	12.72	12.40
Md.	14.5	14.3	14.7	15.4
Va.	11.5	12.8	13.4	14.7
W. Va.	11.4	13.3	12.0	12.3
N. C.	11.5	12.2	11.8	12.3
S. C.	10.2	10.5	10.3	10.2
Ga.	8.5	8.5	8.3	9.3
S. Atl.	11.21	11.92	11.83	12.58
Ky.	10.8	11.3	12.0	11.6
Tenn.	9.5	9.5	10.0	9.9
Ala.	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.3
Miss.	6.4	6.7	6.5	7.3
Ark.	7.7	7.6	7.4	8.6
Okla.	8.7	8.4	9.3	9.5
Tex.	7.9	7.4	7.9	7.5
S. Cent.	8.52	8.66	8.99	9.02
Mont.	13.2	13.2	14.5	14.0
Idaho	16.5	16.8	16.5	17.2
Wyo.	12.4	12.7	15.8	14.1
Colo.	12.0	12.6	13.9	13.4
Utah	15.8	17.6	17.4	17.4
Wash.	16.4	16.9	17.0	17.4
Oreg.	15.0	15.8	14.9	15.5
Calif.	17.8	18.0	17.0	17.4
West	15.18	15.99	15.94	15.95
U. S.	12.42	12.92	13.36	13.54

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during Oct. :		100 layers		During October : Jan. to Oct. incl.			
Division:	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,986	2,342	1,513	1,466	30	34	308	321
N.H.	1,940	2,180	1,525	1,488	30	32	296	317
Vt.	808	851	1,476	1,451	12	12	144	135
Mass.	4,442	5,062	1,410	1,538	63	78	723	750
R.I.	484	568	1,507	1,544	7	9	80	85
Conn.	2,945	3,379	1,618	1,562	48	53	429	472
N.Y.	11,716	12,159	1,153	1,305	135	159	1,858	1,788
N.J.	5,868	8,354	1,302	1,336	76	112	977	1,226
Pa.	16,625	18,102	1,091	1,156	181	209	2,511	2,528
N.ATL.	46,814	52,997	1,243	1,317	582	698	7,326	7,672
Ohio	15,403	15,438	1,057	1,079	163	167	2,222	2,175
Ind.	12,064	13,683	1,004	1,079	121	148	1,770	1,908
Ill.	16,443	17,136	936	973	154	167	2,356	2,339
Mich.	9,871	9,670	908	1,042	90	101	1,444	1,380
Wis.	13,200	14,488	949	1,054	132	153	2,053	2,097
E.H.CENT.	62,681	70,415	975	1,045	660	736	2,845	2,892
Minn.	22,324	21,346	961	998	215	213	3,510	3,408
Iowa	24,510	24,612	958	939	235	231	3,860	3,768
Mo.	16,614	16,366	893	902	148	148	2,464	2,432
N.Dak.	3,972	3,884	707	859	28	33	536	524
S.Dak.	6,348	6,851	843	880	54	60	971	988
Nebr.	11,366	11,452	871	887	99	102	1,691	1,693
Kans.	12,582	12,076	852	902	107	109	1,825	1,828
W.H.CENT.	92,716	96,587	907	928	886	896	14,857	14,641
Del.	811	782	967	1,014	8	8	121	110
Md.	3,199	3,082	967	899	31	28	444	438
Va.	7,584	7,924	905	955	69	76	1,017	1,052
W.Va.	2,888	3,188	918	924	27	29	431	431
N.C.	7,680	8,077	670	725	51	59	882	912
S.C.	3,102	2,966	620	577	19	17	324	303
Ga.	6,074	5,830	595	642	36	37	575	574
Fla.	1,804	1,876	747	691	13	13	210	206
S.ATL.	33,142	33,725	766	792	254	267	4,004	4,026
Ky.	8,330	8,064	868	949	72	77	1,083	1,065
Tenn.	7,920	7,677	772	812	61	62	940	930
Ala.	5,646	5,574	611	620	34	35	594	572
Miss.	5,366	5,098	496	533	27	27	509	485
Ark.	5,794	5,239	570	645	33	34	639	563
La.	3,140	3,100	546	577	17	18	301	278
Okla.	9,027	9,446	778	825	70	78	1,173	1,151
Tex.	23,130	21,682	719	750	166	163	2,811	2,594
S.CENT.	68,353	65,880	762	750	480	494	8,050	7,638
Mont.	1,527	1,482	837	967	13	14	205	198
Idaho	1,692	1,911	924	1,054	16	20	245	267
Wyo.	630	666	924	998	6	7	86	92
Colo.	2,941	2,601	772	970	23	25	414	356
N.Mex.	882	928	849	849	7	8	114	120
Ariz.	426	536	843	995	4	5	59	67
Utah.	2,538	2,629	1,100	1,070	28	28	379	372
Nev.	250	242	1,023	1,023	3	2	38	36
Wash.	4,406	4,264	1,141	1,252	50	53	659	615
Oreg.	2,608	2,834	1,119	1,107	29	31	419	404
Calif.	13,293	13,697	1,122	1,265	149	173	2,038	2,036
WEST.	31,193	31,790	1,052	1,151	328	366	4,656	4,563
U.S.	344,892	351,394	925	984	3,190	3,457	48,738	48,439

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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